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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Aims at Racketeer Laws

London Sees Labor in Victory

Washington Offers Corn Loan

Italy Will Wed by Wholesale

Marshal Feng May Help China

Prison Fliers Don't Fly High

THE American national program to wipe out racketeering unfolds new steps. As Senator Copeland of New York turns toward Washington to sift the mass of evidence gathered over the country, it becomes known that new federal statutes will be asked looking to these ends: To keep machine guns out of gangsters' hands; to control and curb the carrying of revolvers; to fingerprint or otherwise identify everybody; to enlarge the Department of Justice force and link it closely with state and municipal forces; to tighten parole and pardon practices; to break the political influence that now hinders police departments. The politics-bound city policeman has spoken at last, has shown he could be effective if allowed —His freeing may come with a new era in crime suppressing.

★ ★ ★

¶ Britain sees the National Government suffer an unexpected shock in a by-election in East Fulham, London. In a straight fight between a Labor candidate and a Conservative among a constituency of 50,000 Labor turns a normal minority of 14,500 into a majority of 4842. While political leaders are trying to discover how Labor could win a seat it never held before, the victor, John Wilmot, points to his election platform that Britain should set an example in practical disarmament—Now the House of Commons will be hearing his plea.

★ ★ ★

¶ Washington makes one more effort to bring relief into the troubled farm situation in the middle West. The Government will make loans on corn on the basis of 50 cents a bushel. The announcement is made when corn on the farm in many districts is selling as low as 15 cents. The act is regarded as virtual price-fixing. Officials believe from $90,000,000 to $125,000,000 will be required to meet the loan applications. This is a direct reply to agitation going on in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin—The loans will go out as advances in the corn-hog control campaign.

★ ★ ★

¶ Italy prepares for wholesale matrimony in keeping with Premier Mussolini's policy for populating the state. In Rome and the Province of Latium 2000 marriages will be celebrated on Oct. 30 to inaugurate the twelfth year of Fascism. In Rome a wedding breakfast of unprecedented size will be served at Fascist headquarters and each couple will receive a gift from Mussolini. Other parts of Italy anticipate similar activity—Even Dan Cupid appears to have donned a black shirt for a day.

★ ★ ★

¶ London's best-informed circles foresee a successful outcome of the new American policy of buying gold. One authority declares President Roosevelt "has picked up the scent where he went off it last July." The London Financial Times, disfavoring, says the United States adopts "a cumbersome form of the gold standard, but it is one carrying none of the old guarantees of stability." Colorado miners are happy. They see many an old gold mine reopening to work low grade ore—But they want Washington to go on giving the gold price boosts.

★ ★ ★

¶ China sees one of its famous warriors turn to study in order to help his people. A Monitor correspondent climbs the slopes of sacred T'ai Shan to interview Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who went into retirement when his Chahar revolt against the Japanese failed to win Chinese support. The once powerful man is found delving under seven tutors into economics, political science, history and whatever may bring him light on how to help China. He wishes to educate China's millions in how to farm, how to fight the floods—Perhaps the Marshal's biggest victories for China lie in a peaceful field.

★ ★ ★

¶ The Immigrants' Protective League at Chicago hears that hardships are being ironed out of immigration regulations at American ports. Col. D. W. MacCormack, new Commissioner, contemplates no more separated families. If a man is deported, his family may be sent along also at public expense—Government now takes a humane view beyond the letter of the law.

★ ★ ★

¶ Puget Sound hears the roar of airplane motors from within prison walls. The federal penitentiary on McNeil's Island recognizes aviation as industrially promising and yields to the plea of inmates that training classes be opened. Thus men are being carried through machine work and lectures to practical handling of a secondhand plane on a fairly sizable field. The authorities know, of course, that many men are in prison because in boyhood they left school too soon, and naturally fresh temptation is avoided—That training plane boasts only ingrowing wings.

U. S. Gold Price Lifted Again To Keep It Ahead of London

Trend to Depreciated Currencies Intensified With Internal Gold Value of Dollar Dropping as Metal's Price Shows Boost of 18 Cents

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — Fixing for today a new and higher gold price—$31.54 a fine ounce, 18 cents above yesterday's new high—the Administration set at rest any doubts about its intention to keep definitely ahead of the London gold price.

Thus the race of depreciation is on in earnest. For as the American price takes a leap ahead of the world price, the world figure jumps along after it. The result of both steps is to depreciate the international value of currencies—the dollar, for instance, fell in internal gold value yesterday to 65.91 cents. Today the increase of 18 cents in the price of gold meant that the internal gold value of the dollar had sunk still further to 65.53 cents.

The full significance of the second elevation in the price of gold became clear today when the White House let it be known that such elevations would always follow a rise in the European price. There is no uncertainty in Administration policy. If the European price does not rise, an American elevation will not be necessary. But the Treasury figure here will always be kept ahead of the world. This commitment of policy adds great force to the 18-cent price elevation itself. It means that an international contest of no small proportions is under way.

There was still no declaration that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would make purchases on the world market at this stage; indeed, nothing was said of any gold actually having been bought from newly-mined sources in the United States. On a manifestly rising market, it is doubtful if the R. F. C. daily offer will find many takers until an apparent or a tempting top has been reached.

Today's elevation was again cautious, showing President Roosevelt's intention not to precipitate a vio-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Racket Inquiry Points to Wide Federal Action

Testimony Puts Emphasis on Control of Arms and Strict Parole

Police Get Hearing

Interference in Their Work by Professional Politicians Denounced by Chiefs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Through the picturesque welter of testimony given at the final sessions of the senatorial anti-racketeering committee here this week ran half a dozen persistent themes. It is possible they foreshadow new national legislation against crime.

These proposals, whose repetition focused attention on them, were:

Greater coöperation between agents of the Department of Justice and the local police, looking toward a great enlargement of the federal force.

Strictest possible control of machine guns to keep them out of the hands of gangsters.

Control of small firearms to curb their carrying.

Restrictions on Parole

Tightening of parole and pardon practice to keep dangerous criminals in prison, contrary to an alleged tendency heedlessly to let them out, sometimes through political influence, before their terms were finished.

Finger printing or other identification of everyone.

Removal of political influence from the work of catching and punishing criminals.

Some of these topics were spotlighted by Senator Royal S. Copeland in his questioning of witnesses. He pursued the first five measures, as they obviously lent themselves to law-making.

The last, politics in crime, was projected conspicuously by policemen. Police chiefs and former chiefs who had "suffered in silence" appeared at last to be boiling up against the notorious interference with their work and careers by professional politicians.

Police Reveal Control

Awed by mayors and "bosses" for many years, living a professional life apart from the public, the police seem finally to have found their voice.

Enlargement of the Federal Bureau of Identification from its present staff of 350 men to a corps of 1000 is a possibility which was followed by the committee's chairman.

Senator Copeland also found a very sympathetic circle among the Chicago witnesses for checking laxity in the granting of paroles and pardons.

Difficulty in keeping a check on firearms comes from their manufacturers, he testified himself, when other witnesses gave similar report.

Other proposals to which the senatorial committee apparently gave much weight were also advanced separately by individual witnesses.

Mail Loot Recovered

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—One man is under arrest and $500,000 of $613,000 mail loot was in possession of the Government as federal agents continued their relentless search for the robbers. The man under arrest was George W. Kerr, seized in a local hotel yesterday along with allegedly stolen securities valued at $100,000 or more.

Indiana Guard Called Out

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26 (AP)—Mobilization of 70 officers and 560 enlisted men of the Indiana National Guard to aid civil authorities in apprehending a bank robbing gang was ordered today by Adjt.-Gen. Elmer F. Straub.

Chase Bankers Go Into Huddle

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Left to Right—Shepard Morgan, Vice-President, Chase National Bank; W. D. Embree, Counsel for the Chase Bank; A. K. Geiger, Second Vice-President of the Bank

Europe to U. S. Zeppelin Line Being Planned

Also to India, Dr. Eckener Says in Chicago—Aid of Bankers Sought

Attends World's Fair

Graf Drops Commander Then Takes Northern Circle Back to Akron

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 — Regular transatlantic mail and passenger service by Zeppelin awaits only the favor of bankers, and improvement in world business conditions, it was stated here today by Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin, after landing and sending his ship back to Akron, Ohio, via Milwaukee, Wis.

He said he hopes to establish a line of service between India, Germany, Holland and the United States, and hopes that bankers in these countries will share in the financing.

He stated the present Graf is nearly on a paying basis as a commercial proposition, although it costs $300 an hour to operate. It carries 24 passengers and 40,000 letters on the majority of its trips. His company is now completing one to carry 54 passengers and a correspondingly greater amount of mail, which he thinks would prove a paying venture.

Why They Excel

Asked to explain the remarkable career of the Graf, which boasts the longest service of any airship on record, Dr. Eckener said:

"We are the inventors and builders, and know more about these ships. We have had more experience and training in handling them than anybody else, and have developed methods that make for efficiency. Also, we have been fortunate in outguessing the weather."

As an example of his weather calculations, Dr. Eckener brought up his early arrival in Chicago at 7 a. m., two hours ahead of schedule. He made an apology to Chicagoans for surprising them, but said the sky was so overcast and low clouds and squalls made it impossible for the ship to be seen anyhow. It flew above them until nearing the airport, and on its return promptly ascended to higher and clearer regions.

"I looked at the weather map last night," said Dr. Eckener, "and saw this storm approaching. "I calculated if we arrived in Chicago before 7:30 we would have a more auspicious landing than later. This proved to be the case. After the ship cast off, the squalls came. Oh, we could have landed anyhow, but it would have been less pleasant, especially for passengers."

The Ocean Its Sphere

Dr. Eckener said the Graf, on its flight from Akron to Seville, Spain, will complete its 500,000th mile of flight. The trip to Seville will be about 5200 miles, he said, and with normal weather will take 60 hours.

Asked if Chicago was a possible port for a transatlantic Zeppelin service, he said it was not.

"The Zeppelin is much slower and more costly than the airplane. There would be no logic in us duplicating the service of airplanes. Our sphere is the ocean flights, which airplanes cannot do regularly in safety."

Journey's end, 13,500 miles from Germany, was reached by the Graf Zeppelin when it arrived at Chicago early today.

The final lap from Akron, where storms beset the dirigible, was made quietly, bringing to a peaceful close the spectacular trip via Rio de Janeiro in South America.

Second Time in Chicago

Arriving in Chicago by Zeppelin proved an old story for Dr. Eckener and his ship, for this is the second time they have been here, but the first time they have stopped.

Dr. Eckener quitted his craft to visit the world's fair and participate in ceremonies. He was met at the Curtiss-Wright Airport by Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States. The field is on the outskirts of Chicago and they motored in.

The Zeppelin was pulled down by 250 soldiers of the United States Army from their camp at the world's fair grounds. It remained at the airport for 25 minutes after its arrival a few minutes past seven.

Twenty thousand letters for Germany, especially stamped to commemorate the flight, were loaded aboard, in addition to 10,000 taken on yesterday at Akron.

Seven passengers going to Germany took their places in the dirigible's living quarters. The ship then headed northward toward Milwaukee in charge of Capt. E. A. Lehmann. It is expected it will circle over Chicago today before starting back this afternoon for Akron.

Dr. Eckener will return by train to Akron, clamber aboard, and set off Saturday morning for home. The return trip will be nearly direct and it is hoped will be completed by next Tuesday, when the Graf Zeppelin will land at Friedrichshafen, according to announcement of its flying schedule here.

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP)—Cruising lazily in a clear sky, the giant Graf Zeppelin, bound for Akron, Ohio, passed over Detroit at 12:15 p. m., eastern standard time, today. She turned south from here.

Research Bureau Indorses $345,000 Police Radio Plan

Boston Group Proposes to Place Item on Project for Federal Aid

The Municipal Research Bureau has shown Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner of Boston, a possible way of getting his new signal system without further altercation with Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel.

The bureau in its latest report has proposed inclusion of a new police communication system in the program of public works to be submitted by Boston to the State Emergency Finance Board.

Mr. Hultman and Mr. Silverman went into a deadlock yesterday, with Mr. Hultman demanding $300,000 from the city for a signal and radio system and Mr. Silverman shouting legal defiance and warning all bidders for radio installation that they would bid at their peril.

Now the bureau offers a possible solution, which might avert the proposed requisition outside the scheduled current budget. After combing many dollars out of the $10,300,000 public works list, the bureau recommended that a $345,000 communication system be included in the city's program of federal-aid projects.

The bureau's recommendation is in direct opposition to the view of Mr. Silverman, who declared yesterday the expenditure of the $7,000 already allocated to Mr. Hultman for a radio would be sufficient to make the needed improvements. The bureau cited the report of Massachusetts Institute of Technology engineers, who condemned substantially the whole system of police communications in the city, as badly worn and in need of complete renovation.

In its report the bureau approved and disapproved items in the $10,300,000 program of Mayor James M. Curley, until the approved list represented about $7,000,000, the limit previously recommended by the bureau.

The main target of attack was the $2,500,000 subway project, presented by the Mayor as a substitute for his earlier proposal for an $8,500,000 Huntington Avenue subway. The same objections that applied to the more ambitious project apply to this substitute one, according to the report. In the place of the subway the bureau recommended the construction of one or two underpasses at congested intersections, particularly at the juncture of Huntington Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue.

The $2,000,000 hospital item was disapproved in toto. Reductions in the school items from $2,000,000 to $1,800,000 were urged. Approval was extended to the proposed spending of $1,000,000 for reconstruction and repair of streets. The bureau withheld final decision on proposed expenditures of $2,000,000 for sewer construction and $800,000 for water mains till additional facts were made available.

The majority of the Finance Com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Marshal Feng's Influence Rules Even in Retreat

Japan's Foe Bides Time on Slopes of China's Sacred Mountain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAIAN, Shantung, China — On the slopes of T'ai Shan, sacred mountain of Chinese pilgrimage before Moses lay in the bulrushes, China's Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, whips his active mentality over a stiff course of studies and broods on ways to better the lot of his country's "forgotten millions."

Six and a half hours each day he delves into economics, political science, history of social progress, vernacular Chinese and the "Spring and Autumn" period of the Chou Dynasty, as compiled by Confucius.

At his simple study table in the Hall of Five Sages, where he bides his time after going into retirement when his Chahar revolt failed to win Chinese support for continued resistance to Japan, the Marshal is sole pupil of seven teachers.

Clad in simple white cotton peasant dress, he held aside the bamboo screen outside his door, a towering, heavy man in the dim light cast by his small kerosene lamp through the opening. By this personal courtesy he welcomed a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who had been carried up through the dark ravine in a mountain chair slung across shoulders of two sure-footed coolies.

Admits His Frugality

Inside his quarters the Marshal exemplifies his philosophy of discipline, plain living and constant self-improvement. A bed in the corner, a table for work, the kerosene lamp shaded by a rim of brown wrapping paper, straight chairs enough for the visitor and an interpreter—that was all. It was 8:30. The Marshal goes to bed at 9.

"Saves kerosene, food and candles," he explains, with logic that recalls Ben Franklin.

Marshal Feng rose from a peasant background through common soldiery to the command of armies and respect of millions. Even in retirement he retains a phenomenal hold on common men, who have often followed him in ill-starred efforts to change political conditions in China.

Slowly, and with mellow good humor, he outlines his program for

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Birds, Flowers, Insects Call To Those With Time To Pass, Offering Pleasant Surprise

The Meadow Lark Tells of Leisure While Jack-in-the-Pulpit Beckons and the Dragon Fly Dispels Fallacy About Him

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Fourth of 18 Articles

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He who would learn how well to spend his leisure, let him take his problem out under the sky.

Teetering on the elbow of a split-rail fence a feathered gentleman with a streaked crown and a dotted brown cloak plays a plaintively tender theme on his lucid flute.

"Spring-o'-th'-year," he whistles, "Leisure is here."

Then, his musical performance over, he flaps and sails from his perch, revealing white streaks along the side of his tail, and presently is lost to sight in the stubbled field. But the echo of his sweet lyric lingers: "Leisure is here."

Should objection be raised that no bird carols such a song, the obvious answer is that all birds sing of leisure—leisure and high adventure and the joy of activity and the praise of dew and sunshine and fine fat grubs.

If, however, objections are thrust aside by curiousity—curiosity to determine just what sort of bird looks and acts and sings thus—then this particular meadowlark, acting as spokesman for the vast feathered hosts, has a special message for any individual thus piqued.

Make Friends With Birds

Yes, leisure is here—his song might further imply. Hours at factory and desk are being shortened. What-will-you-do? What-will-you-do? Avaunt silly frets! Off with vain burdens! Come out and make friends with the birds. In the vast field of nature study there is no pursuit more gratifying.

It will test intelligence, measure patience, demand high powers of observation and appreciation; it will take you far afield, by chuckling watercourse, through solemn forests, across lush meadows, along tide-washed beaches; it will mellow you and quiet you and put a song in your thought. What-will-you-do? What-will-you-do? Come-out! Come-out! Make friends with the birds!

But here another voice is raised. It comes, by implication, from that jolly-looking fellow standing there beneath a yellow and dark-brown sounding board in the moist shade of the forest. Although the words are not audible, they may be imagined as wig-wagged from the three-foliate leaves overtopping the pulpit where the flowery preacher addresses a congregation of gnats.

A vagrant breeze dances through the forest and Jack-in-the-Pulpit takes up his flowery harangue.

"Yea, brothers and sisters of the leisure hours," says he, in the lan-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

If 'Jimmy' Had Used Right Door They'd've Known Dr. Conant

Page Mr. Hoyle, Mrs. Emily Post, or whoever is an authority on rules governing official entrances for college presidents on social occasions.

Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, was guest of honor last night at Dunster House. A special dinner of chicken and ice-cream marked the auspicious occasion. The first "Conant Night" was a success, but it almost became a dismal failure, like the surprise party Mrs. Whoozis planned for Mr. Whoozis who didn't come home on their fifteenth wedding anniversary.

All Dunster House residents were gathered round the festive tables adorned with hand-dipped candles in true Leverett simplicity. Two hundred and fifty strong they murmured and weakened as a powerful fog rose from steaming chicken in the kitchen. All eyes were on the special door leading from the master's house through which Professor Greenough and Dr. Lowell always used to enter on "Lowell nights."

Consequently no one watched the main students' entrance nor paid any attention to the young man in a business suit who came in from the court, smiled pleasantly and looked about for a place to sit down and eat.

Hungry men just in from afternoon sports indifferently gave him the cold shoulder and treated him like the family dog which enters at meal time and begs for its share. The smile faded and changed to a queer, questioning look. Straightening up with an "all right for you" expression, "Jimmy" Conant started to walk out.

In the nick of time, however, a tutor in the chemistry department recognized him and ushered him quickly and quietly around to Professor Greenough's front door. The word was passed around the dining hall, the raid on the kitchen by the crew squad was called off, and a few minutes later the Presidential party entered "properly."

NRA or Unguided Revolt Faces U. S., Frank Says

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26 (AP)—Characterizing narrow partisan criticism of the NRA as "treasonable," Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, speaking before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction today, declared that this nation still has time to "choose between guided recovery and unguided revolt."

"The ghost of social revolution is at our windows," he declared, and whatever immaturities may be found in the NRA program, it is deserving of the unswerving support of the nation.

Fresh Murkiness Is Discovered In Chase-Cuban Deal

Evidence Shows Weakness of Bonds Was Hidden Under Technicality

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—People who invested hard-earned savings in the Chase National Bank's Cuban financial operations in 1930 may have thought they understood the glowing prospectus issued for the $40,000,000 loan at that time, but the Senate Banking Committee today threw up its hands and admitted it couldn't.

Either there was downright concealment of pertinent facts in the prospectus to hide Cuba's tottering financial position or else, in the words of Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, there was a degree of "legal sophistry" in the wording as to amount almost to the same thing.

After 80 minutes of the most careful and detailed cross-examination of three of the highest technical officials of the Chase Securities Corporation the Senate committee was still not able to admit that a $20,000,000 item of Cuba's debt had not been deliberately suppressed, in the effort to make Cuba's financial situation look better than it was.

Other Weaknesses Hidden

The testimony today followed revelation yesterday that in a similar Chase prospectus the company had concealed, or hidden the fact that Cuba operated on a deficit of $7,440,000 in the fiscal year immediately preceding the issue, and under a deficit of $21,000,000 in the five preceding years.

The Chase prospectus examined today enumerated Cuba's "outstanding funded debt" as $132,000,000, and referred only vaguely and ambiguously to a further $20,000,000 indebtedness held by the banks at the time.

Mr. Shepard Morgan, a Chase bank vice-president, insisted that the full technical truth had been told because the word "outstanding" referred only to bonds actually sold to the public. Cuba owed the banks $20,000,000, but this debt, he insisted, was not "outstanding" since the bonds had not been sold to the public.

"It cannot be said, in justice to the public, that this debt was not 'outstanding'" declared Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan.

Bank Knew—Public Didn't

Mr. A. M. Williams, counsel for Chase, took up the difficult explanation. Referring to the same debt item he declared:

"The public may not have known it, but we knew it."

"That's just the trouble," broke in Mr. Pecora, "the public did not know these things!"

"The public did not get the facts!" reiterated Senator Couzens.

"But we knew that these bonds would be retired," Mr. Williams insisted.

Senators were more outspoken today than in earlier parts of the prolonged investigation of Chase affairs.

"So the public was informed only as to what the bank was willing to give them," said Senator Couzens. "As I understand it, the prospectus did not include the $20,000,000 of certificates held by the banks as part of the funded debt."

"Not as the 'outstanding funded' debt," said Mr. Charles F. Batchelder, the third Chase witness to take up the explanation, using the language of the prospectus.

Charges Legal Sophistry

"We have spent one hour and 20 minutes with three experts, trying to find out what was in this circular, and still we do not agree," said Mr. Pecora. "How was it possible for the actual investor to get the information under such circumstances?"

Shortly thereafter he called the Chase explanation "legal sophistry."

Under its short-term financing of President Machado the banking group held some $40,000,000 worth of the Administration's promises to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Oct. 26, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Home Forum 9
Taking the New Name of Paul (With Italian Translation)
The Young Folks' Page 12
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

Our friend Archibald is doing New York. His adventures and observations are recorded on the northeast corner of the Editorial page. Not to be too another of the now thrice-a-week appearances of the Casual Day.

The youngsters are no doubt awaiting chapter four of "Who Was Will o' the Wisp?" on the Young Folks' page.

Odell Shepard is back on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week adorns the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Food is page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, another Letter Puzzle, an International Cross-Word, and more Vocations.

If One Must Climb a Mountain—Why Not?

BOTH PHOTOS, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Coolies Do the Climbing

Top—This Shows the Type of Chair That Is Used in Ascending the Slopes of T'ai Shan, the Sacred Mountain of China in Shantung Province. The Same Chair Is Used in the British City of Hong Kong in Going Up the Peak, Where the Majority of Foreign Residents Live. T'ai Shan Has Thousands of Years' History. Many of the Inscriptions on Tablets That Dot the Slopes Are in a Chinese Writing of the Time of Confucius. Inset—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang Who, Since His Failure to Drive the Japanese Out of Manchuria, Has Been a Student at T'ai Shan.

America Accepts League's Proposal To Aid Refugees

Organized World Opinion Condemns German Policy Unanimously

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — The American Government today warmly accepted the League of Nations' invitation to sit on a governing body to assist the League's high commissioner in directing aid to refugees coming from Germany.

Simultaneously, it is announced here and in Geneva that an American citizen, Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, has been appointed high commissioner by the Council of the League of Nations.

This new and close association of the United States and the League in a work which is political as well as humanitarian in most of its implications, marks a further milestone in relations between Washington and Geneva.

Various distinguished Americans had been suggested earlier for the post of high commissioner, including Mr. Herbert Hoover, Mr. Newton D. Baker, and several others. Mr. McDonald, who has been designated, is a close student of both League and German affairs.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today expressed the American Government's appreciation of the opportunity to cooperate in the work of assisting exiles from Germany. In a communication to the League he said:

"In view of the fact that the people of the United States have, in times past, invariably regarded with a sympathetic interest all efforts to alleviate the plight of unfortunate peoples who find themselves in destitute circumstances beyond their control, the Secretary of State takes pleasure in informing the Secretary-General that the American Government will be happy to name, at an early date, a representative to serve on the governing body."

First American in High Post

The appointment of Mr. McDonald to be high commissioner is the first elevation of an American to a really high League post since the early days of the Geneva organization.

Choice of the head of the Foreign Policy Association was appropriate, for he has this year been in European capitals and in Geneva working in behalf of German refugees. Mr. McDonald played a powerful rôle—though behind the scenes—in securing passage of the refugee resolution through both Assembly and Council of the League.

To Germany, the appointment by organized world opinion, in which the United States joins, of a high commissioner to look after individuals fleeing from the Reich is a severe condemnation.

Refugees who were cared for by the former high commissioner, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, were the victims either of the World War, of territorial readjustments, or of Soviet Russian policy. They were not in any instance fleeing from the territory of a prominent League power, member of the comity of nations.

Indeed, formation of the refugee machinery is the most pointed expression of world policy on Germanys' internal situation that has yet been made. Today's addition of the United States and the leadership of an American makes the world sentiment unanimous.

The refugee resolution is considered by insiders to have been a chief contributing reason for Germany's withdrawal from the League, constituting as it did a direct condemnation.

Many Nations Aiding

The governing body which will have charge of the delicate and difficult task of assisting German refugees will be composed of powers that are either neighbors of Germany or receivers of exiles.

Spain and the South American states absorb a quantity of German immigration; the most destitute refugees just manage to make the border countries, while Great Britain and the United States have taken a number of savants and scientists.

The vast humanitarian task about to be begun by Mr. McDonald is recognized as one of the most challenging to confront international effort. Financial support will come largely from private sources—and while their identity is not mentioned, it is no secret that the international Jewish community is raising the funds with its traditional generous solidarity.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday—	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Tuesday Wednesday	12:00—12:15
Thursday—	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Friday Saturday	12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

U. S. Gold Price Raised 18 Cents

(Continued from Page 1)

lent speculative movement. He is simply bringing about an internal depreciation in the dollar's value, with the hope and some expectation that it will also prevent appreciation of the currency in foreign markets.

Yesterday's paradoxical rise of the dollar in terms of the gold franc revealed that all three major currencies, the dollar, the pound, and the franc, are more or less engaged in a downward contest.

The elevation of the gold price in London to approach the American jump meant that the pound was also headed downward; and the unexpected gain in dollars in Paris showed strong influences there to prevent great depreciation. Thus, on a tentative scale, the race in depreciation which was grimly predicted at the London Economic Conference, and has been anticipated by most financial authorities, has given an indication of beginning.

Change of Emphasis

While on the heels of yesterday's announcement the White House warned correspondents not to place too great emphasis on the foreign exchanges, today the same sources focused attention on the foreign gold price.

There is, it was stated, a sole criterion for the gold price which will be fixed in the Treasury daily—although not necessarily elevated—and that is the quotation on European gold markets. Hence the internal depreciation of the dollar in terms of American gold—its devaluation in de facto terms—is very closely tied to the world gold position.

President Roosevelt, though still doing business from his bedroom and study in the White House proper, instead of his executive offices, is in closest touch with his gold-price committee. The latter group meets daily in the office of the Treasury Undersecretary, Mr. Dean Acheson, and the announcement is made between 9:30 and 9:45 a. m. A blank form has now been provided, so that the fluctuating price can be filled in by pencil.

This, together with the White House's candid statement of policy this morning, finally indicates that currency management through the elevation or lowering of its purchasing power over gold, is definitely and seriously under way.

The financial experimenters who persuaded President Roosevelt of the merits of their gold-price theory have the vastest laboratory in the world, and their results are under closest scrutiny in every monetary circle.

Mexican Student Strike Ends

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 26 (AP)—The month-old conflict at the University of Mexico ended with election of Señor Manuel Gomez Morin as rector succeeding Señor Roberto Medellin, who resigned at the height of student disorders. Striking students will return to their classes.

Arms Draft Task Given to Bureau By Commission

Smaller Powers Assured by Henderson of Voice in Definite Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 26—The bureau of the Disarmament Conference has now been definitely charged with direction of the future work of the conference until the next meeting of the general commission on Dec. 4 next.

Its two-fold task as outlined by Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman, in a statement to the general commission, is to make further effort to clear up existing divergencies and go forward with all necessary arrangements so as to enable the general commission to begin its second reading on the basis of a revised and entirely up-to-date draft.

The general commission approved this course of action and the bureau will meet this evening to examine a program of work. A further meeting of the general commission may be held tomorrow or Saturday to receive detailed information of the bureau's future action.

Apprehension which was expressed by some delegates of the smaller powers that the bureau had assumed to itself powers which belong to the conference as a whole was removed by the formal assurance given by Mr. Henderson that the bureau had no right to settle any question, but that that task would devolve on the general commission.

Mr. Henderson further pointed out that the bureau, which is now composed of 16 members, will confer with any delegation in the conference, and especially with those which offered amendments to the British draft convention. All of the delegates who spoke before the general commission emphatically expressed determination to proceed with the work of the conference until a convention was concluded.

Jobs 'Made' Too Rapidly By Pennsylvania Work

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 26 (AP)—Highway construction in Pennsylvania is making jobs more rapidly than they can be filled, with the result that the Federal Reëmployment Service is looking for 20,000 skilled workers needed on projects employing a total of 50,000 persons.

The federal service has issued a hurry call for pressure distributor, steam shovel, roller, tractor, grader, power grader and "bulldozer" operators. Truck drivers, too, were listed among those whom the state bureau, through Mr. Ernest Kelley, assistant director, urged to report and register at once at county reëmployment offices. The demand for both skilled and unskilled labor results from the increased activity under the $18,891,000 federal-aid road program and extends to all counties.

Madrid Guard Increased To End Strike Riots

MADRID, Oct. 26 (AP)—Police guards were heavily reinforced today to end strike disorders in which three were killed and 15 wounded. The worst of all the outbreaks in a day of rioting in many quarters as a result of Socialist opposition to a construction workers' strike was that in suburban Tetuan yesterday. There two workers were slain when strikers fired on teamsters.

Adding to the city-wide turbulence, classes were suspended at the University of Madrid as law students carried on in their demonstrations against authorities. Police jailed 50 persons suspected of having participated in the fighting at Tetuan.

Italian Army Going Fascist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

ADOPTION by the Italian regular army of the Fascist anthem, "Giovinezza," which will henceforth be always played after the Royal March, as well as of the typical form of vocal salute that had hitherto been restricted to Fascist leaders, marks another step forward in the fascistization of the Italian nation.

For a long time the Fascist "Giovinezza" has been recognized as one of the national anthems, which was played in all civil ceremonies as a manifest sign that Fascism had been fully inserted into the state, but the military bands of the regular army played only "Giovinezza" when rendering honor to Signor Mussolini.

New army regulations have now been introduced which order that on all military occasions when the Royal March is played it is to be followed by "Giovinezza." Moreover, troops, even when standing at "present arms," are to shout, upon order from the commanding officer, "Viva il Re" (Long live the King) as part of the official salute to the King, and "A noi" (To us) as a salute to the Duce. If the troops are unarmed, they will raise and lower the right arm in the Roman salute.

These changes are considered important. They confirm the devotion of the Italian armed forces to the Fascist régime and definitely remove all the doubts that were still entertained in some quarters that Signor Mussolini could not count upon the full and loyal support of the army.

The disparity which seemed to exist between the Fascist and regular troops is eliminated, and unity in outward manifestations is established. It should be noted that the reform has not been "forced" upon the army, but that Signor Mussolini introduced it when the Fascist salute had become the ordinary way of greeting and salute among the Italians.

Wet Arguments Met in Address By Sergeant York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Picturing the United States as "a nation in a drunken stupor" if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, Sergt. Alvin C. York, of Pall Mall, Tenn., called the greatest hero of the World War, vehemently attacked the argument that the return of liquor would put an end to unemployment at a great anti-repeal meeting here.

Pointing out that there is more to the issue than mere repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Sergeant York declared that repeal would shock the morals of a great nation, perhaps irreparably.

"They say that the more liquor you drink, the more children will be educated. I pity the man who drinks in order to educate his children. I'd rather have my four boys uneducated than have the gates open to the salons and making drunkards of them. Just as sure as the 18th amendment is repealed, it is going to shock the morals of this country. Thousands of boys and girls are going to be debauched. Who is going to bear the brunt of the great evil which is coming back? It is going to be the mothers, our homes and the boys and girls of the land. But what do the wets care about these children? All they are after is the almighty dollar."

Among the assembly of notable drys taking part in the program were Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, president of Wofford College, who introduced the speaker; the Rev. C. E. Vermillion, the Rev. J. A. Howard, pastor of the Ligon Memorial Church, and Dr. C. E. Burts, head of the United Forces for Prohibition in South Carolina.

Cuban Communist Labor Group Votes General Strike Call

HAVANA, Oct. 26 (AP)—While disorders in the capital and the interior increased, the Government of President Grau faced a new labor threat today. The potent and communistic National Labor Confederation voted a general strike, but did not decide on either its date or what would be its duration.

Today's disorders included the bombing of the home of Carlos Mendieta, veteran Nationalist leader, two small bombs in a streetcar, and attempt to assassinate Sergio Carbo, one of the leading backers of President Grau, and a soldier and labor clash at Jaronu, Camaguey Province.

It became known last night that the members of President Grau's Cabinet had visited the palace prepared to hand in their resignations.

The resignations were said in high government circles to be offered as a result of serious considerations of the semiparliamentary government proposal under which a commission of 20 would be established to virtually control Cuban affairs. President Grau held acceptance of the resignations in abeyance pending further study.

Aid Sent to American

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, reported today that Cuban militiamen had been sent to the aid of the imprisoned American manager of a sugar mill at Antilla, C. M. Jervis, and that he was no longer in danger.

Million Roamers Promised Refuge In Federal Camps

Unemployed Transients Can Work for Their Board and Lodging

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Clean beds, good food and a chance to do some work are in sight for the 1,000,000 or more transient unemployed who have been roaming for many months.

The dreaded order, "move on," will be taboo. Instead of wandering from city to city, the migrants will be sent to 200 or 300 transient camps, now being set up in all parts of the country, under the direction of the Federal Relief Administration.

These camps will be little communities of tents, barracks or congregated houses with trained social workers to help the wanderers—usually boys in their teens—to resume a more stable basis of living. Plans are being made for five or six of these camps in every state. In Florida and California and other states where transients congregate, there will be more camps. Registrations at one camp in Florida have already reached 575.

The relief administration will attempt to induce city officials to turn vagrants over to the relief workers instead of lodging them in the jail, if they have committed no crime. Transportation will be furnished to the camps.

They will be interviewed by persons qualified to handle their problems. An educational program will be available at the camps and the men will be expected to do some work on community projects, such as parks and playgrounds.

No one will be detained at the camps by force. If a man gets restless, he may come and depart at will. If he shows a desire to go home to his family, he will be given opportunity to earn his railroad fare.

A complete national system of these camps, financed by the Federal Government, will be set up by January, it is expected. The coördinated program was inaugurated to "take care of what the Government thinks is a real problem," Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, says.

Special plans are under consideration to take care of women who constitute about one in every 20 of the transients.

White Rock Mineral Springs

White Rock Mineral Springs Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $385,034 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 14,555 shares of 7 per cent first preferred stock, to $1.23 a share on the 250,000 shares of no-par common which will be outstanding when all the second preferred has been converted into common stock. This compares with $567,769 or $1.96 a common share, in the first nine months of 1932.

Girls Who Work for Little Prove Apt Money Handlers

Survey Shows Many of Them Increase Savings Despite Cuts—Spare Time Utilized So as to Get Most Out of It—Reading Leads

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The average office-worker who crowds into the elevator at the stroke of 12 o'clock is going out to buy an 8-cent luncheon. Her beret may be at a saucy angle and her shoes may have heels an inch too high, but she spends on an average $1.83 a week for clothing and manages to carry over in her pocketbook from one pay day to another the munificent sum of 18 cents. Her chief diversion is reading and she wishes she had more time to use for that same recreation.

These are some of the facts which were given in a sympathetic, understanding survey of the low-salaried American business woman at a conference today at the National Y. W. C. A., summing up the results of a two-year survey which will guide between 500 and 600 local associations in their future programs.

With more than 2,000,000 women office-workers in the 1930 census, three and one-half times the number of 1920 and women for the first time outnumbering men in offices, the association immediately set about facing the problem of providing the right activities for which the women out of their own experience are asking.

The survey disclosed that the average leisure time of the young employed woman is 4½ hours each week-day, 6½ hours on Saturday and 10½ hours on Sunday. With a five-day week the tendency is to use the extra day for active sports, preferably out of doors, while those on a six-day schedule are more apt to content themselves with spectator sports, watching a football game instead of going on a hike.

The 10 occupations most commonly indulged in out of office hours are in this order: reading, motoring, radio, swimming, church, homemaking, helping in the house, shopping, card-playing, letter writing. The 10 things which the girls wished they had more time for are, in the order of their choice: reading, travel, motoring, theater, radio, swimming, more education, spectator sports, hiking, movies and music combined.

There was a tendency away from commercialized recreation, dictated in large measure by small salaries, 70 per cent of the girls indicated a wish to be married before 35 years of age, and an active interest was shown in "dating."

The average 24-hour day was divided as follows: sleeping, 7 hours and 45 minutes; personal care, 1 hour and 22 minutes; eating, 1 hour and 47 minutes; home responsibilities, 22 minutes; transportation to and from job, 1 hour and 16 minutes; work, 7 hours and 12 minutes; leisure, 4 hours and 16 minutes.

The division of time was obtained from diary records kept by 1000 girls, 300 made diary record of their expenditures, 147 of them for a two-year period. Of the 14,792 shared their income with family dependents in 1931 and 116 in 1932. The wage range was from $10 to $45 weekly.

In spite of cuts, savings increased. Four girls who earned $15.60 a week in 1931 and were cut to $9.25 in 1932 reduced their board, room and lunches from $8 to $5 weekly, their clothing expenditures from $2.50 to $1.83, and their "carry-over" savings from $2.34 to 18 cents.

Emergency obligations increased in every wage group but one between 1931 and 1932, and lunches were decreased in all but one. While health and clothing expenses were cut down, in five groups the girls spent more on education, showing a desire to keep their jobs or to rate better ones.

Miss Margaret Williamson, national board secretary for Business and Professional Women, raised the question of what political allegiances might result from this period of economic insecurity. Mrs. Ethel Best described a survey made by the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and Miss Grace Coyle, Miss Elsie Harper, and Dr. Janet Fowler Nelson discussed the Y. W. C. A. survey on which they had worked. Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of teachers' college, Columbia University, led a discussion in which the work of other organizations for business women was presented.

Bureau Is Planned As Clearing House

Establishment of a Department of Municipal Affairs by the State of Massachusetts was urged today by Mr. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, before the annual conference of the Local Taxpayers' Association of Massachusetts.

Asserting that municipal expenditures are taxing the individual with an excessive burden he declared the best solution was for the State to set up this clearing house of municipal services for the cities. The bureau, as outlined, would give advice in efficient and economic municipal administration only upon request from responsible officials of the city.

The proposed department would contain a division of accounts and a bureau of personnel to furnish expert advice on all municipal matters. The results in saving would be astounding, Mr. Howard asserted.

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Unification Plan For Transport Is Urged in Britain

Nine Municipalities Are Considering New System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Following the recent unification under government control of the whole of London's transport system, a big £10,000,000 merger proposal affecting the road transport services of a large area in the north of England is being considered by nine municipalities in southeast Lancashire and east Cheshire.

The proposal affects the transport undertakings of Manchester, Bury, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Bolton, Salford, Rochdale, Stockport and the Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley and Dukinfield Joint Board.

The existing capital outlay of the authorities concerned, which have a gross revenue of £4,156,658, is £10,046,490.

Abolition of arbitrary boundaries, avoidance of duplication and of repair and maintenance services, vehicles, emergency staffs and workshops is aimed at.

Standardization of wages throughout the area is suggested, while the scheme also instances the advantages of the interavailability of tickets, unification of regulations regarding children's fares, return fares, and the carriage of parcels, luggage and dogs, whilst it is proposed that the board should be self-supporting and independent of the constituent bodies.

Birds and Flowers Beckon to Leisure

(Continued from Page 1)

guage of nods and bobs and swaying stalks, "Yea, 'tis a goodly thing to know the birds; but look ye also to the flowers. Verily there are rewards of tranquillity, of cool forests where whispers come of calm repose, and there are myriad lanes through the wild wood awaiting the seeker of wild flower lore.

"Curious stories reside in our histories, as my rich cousin the calla lily, might prove. A fund of interesting discoveries awaits the student. The study of wild flowers is an avocation of sorts, my friends. It calls for inner resources and makes demands on high intelligence, while bringing baln to harassed thoughts. With all thy leisure, retain enough leisure to know the flowers."

The breeze wanders on through the forest and Jack-in-the-Pulpit lapses into quietude. The sun paints a brilliant high light behind the shadows of the wood, through which an animated and ornately enameled exclamation point hovers and darts. Youthful tales are many about this insectivorous punctuation mark: how it will sew up little boys' and girls' ears, and sting innocent horses, and do other appropriately fiendish things—none of which, however, happens to be so, for libellulidæ, or dragon flies, possess no stingers or "stitchers." This particular individual, apparently, feels his responsibility as a spokesman for the insect world, for he flashes his green armor in the sun and darts about in the most amazing manner, finally to hover, humming bird-like, about a clump of marsh vegetation.

Insects Offer Something, Too

"Flowers and birds," he seems to say, "are well enough in their way, but for a really interesting leisure-time pursuit we insects offer something new. For instance: there's the dragon-fly family. Who'd suspect that in our early stages we inhabit pools and propel ourselves along with rockets of deoxygenized water. Who'd suspect that our lower lip is equipped with a sort of lazy-tongs which shoot out and capture passing prey?

"And that merely indicates a small part of the vast field of interest to be explored in the study of we insects. Some prefer, of course, to select one branch of the study, such as the butterflies, and stick to that; but don't forget that we insects with our curious life histories and habits and mechanisms will take the student as far afield and lead to fully as engrossing adventures and discoveries as any other field of nature study."

Such a statement, however, goes not long unchallenged, for even as the dragon fly darts away, a common mud turtle clambers out of the bog to seek a sunny place on a log; a lizard makes a twisting spring and, snapping a fly on the wing, darts to the shelter of a gorse bush; a bullfrog croaks contentment from his marshy pedestal among the pickerel weeds; and a little green grass snake takes its sinuous way to the shadows of the pasture fence. And all these activities are but reminders that in the reptilian field there awaits another wide subject for leisure time study.

Likewise there comes a splash of a feeding bass out among the lily pads; a surface scurry of minnows madly darting from the furious rush of a wall-eyed pike, and the seeker after leisurely occupation is reminded that, from aquarium subjects to ocean depths, there is awaiting among the fish another broad current for investigation and research.

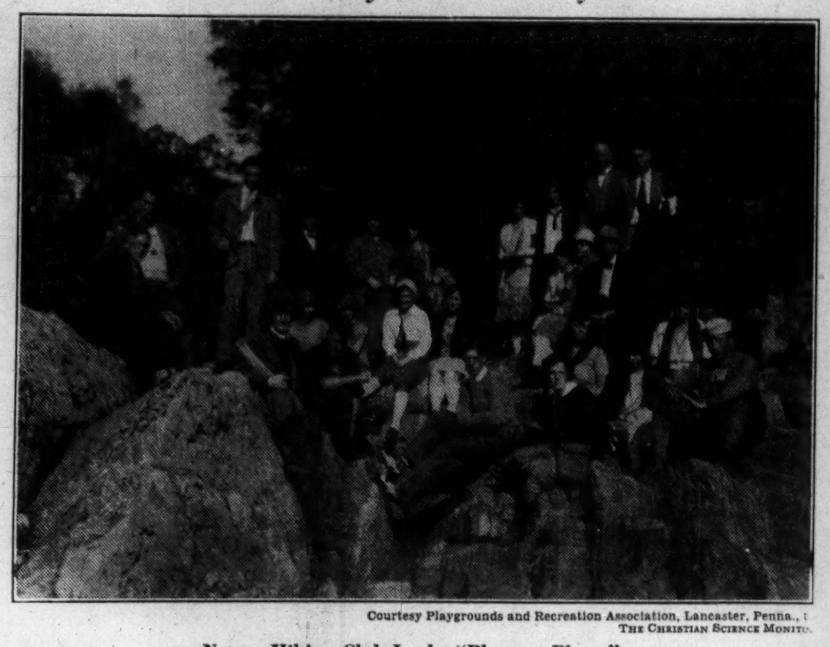
Other Things Seen

Cogitating thus, one almost overlooks that red fox, slinking around the slash pile back there in the clearing; the myriad squeaks and rustlings and small woodland noises from dozens of lesser mammals; the possibilities of spying a stag on the twilighted edge of the meadow this evening, or any of thousands of reminders of that almost inexhaustible source of interest and entertainment offered by the study of mammals.

Yes, and further, while the investigator has been wandering in search of leisure occupation, the trees—a noble and gratifying study—have been whispering invitations; beyond the rim of dusk the stars have been dot-dashing a message of promise for those who look to the skies for spare-time study; the rocks have been revealing chapters of earth's early dynamics for those who approach with curiosity and a geologist's hammer; infinitesimal manifestations of physical existence have been awaiting the student with a microscope.

In fact, when Bill quits the lathe on some early afternoon during the new régime of leisure, and heads for the open, he may well meet on the edge of the meadow, Dr. Jenks, the dentist; Miss Moss, the stenographer; Mr. Bumps, the public accountant, and Mr. Bullion, the owner of the factory, armed diversely with the implements of nature study, for in this vast storehouse of earth there is so much of interest that no man's leisure need be merely idle time.

There's a Story Behind Every Bush



Courtesy Playgrounds and Recreation Association, Lancaster, Penna., THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Natrue Hiking Club Looks "Pleasant Please"

Group in Pennsylvania Utilizes Much of the Spare Time of Its Members by Taking Long Jaunts Into the Woods and Fields for Nature Study.

Chicago Playgrounds Plan Activities for Leisure Time

Unemployed Engineers and Other Specialists Contribute Their Technical Knowlege to Development of Program for Boys and Jobless Men

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Unemployed technicians, engineers and draftsmen are making drawings for the boys and unemployed who frequent the playground centers here so that hobbies may graduate into the field of scientific experiment.

The drawings are being made for the 19 playgrounds on Chicago's South Side where, it is said, an average of 50,000 people, both young and old, spend their leisure time each month. The trained men now on unemployed relief already have produced drawings in the field of electricity, metallurgy, mechanics, domestic arts and crafts, according to Mr. V. K. Brown, superintendent of the playgrounds department of the South Park Commission.

A static machine to be made out of a milk bottle, a compass to be fabricated from scraps from a dump heap, and projects in electricity which, Mr. Brown declared, will lead boys from early "kid" experiments into television, are some of the things to be made as soon as the outdoor season is over.

Results of Experience

These men who formerly, as electrical engineers and expert draftsmen, were making as high as $25,000 a year in some cases," said Mr. Brown, "are now literally throwing into our laps the results of their years of creative experience and specialization. They are now on unemployed relief and are paid a small amount for one day's work a week but many of them work six days, five for nothing, because they prefer to keep busy. We estimate that approximately $100,000 worth of technical skill has been given us if rated on the salary basis these men were once getting."

A miniature steel mill has been constructed on a table which will soon be turning out little steel products, Mr. Brown said. Patterns for guilts are drawn so that women may be shown not only what to make but be encouraged to get out of the copy class into the creative class in this ancient craft. Original games have been devised including a new version of four-handed checkers, two revisions of the old European game of "Halma," table shuffle board, and others.

A complete book list is being compiled of some 1500 books in the arts and crafts with a notation on each book telling whether it is extremely technical or whether is is good for the average layman. The object of this undertaking in bibliography, Mr. Brown said, is to have available a working list of every piece of literature which might help in this field.

Taking on New Slant

"The question of occupying leisure time is taking on a new slant," declared Mr. Brown. "It was relatively easy to interest men and boys in games for an hour or two after their working hours. But no man is content to keep on playing games for a whole week-end. Likewise community singing was good for a few hours, but we cannot expect people to sing themselves away indefinitely.

"As I see it, the new leisure must be filled with something which captures the interest, such as a hobby which can be carried into some actual accomplishment and become a life-time habit or interest."

Because of the increase in the number of people frequenting the playgrounds and field houses, all of the halls which were formerly reserved for semiprivate parties are now to be thrown open to the public. Many of these halls often have as many as 200 people playing games at one time.

"We are expecting to have an average of 100 technical men a month working on more drawings and plans during the winter," Mr. Brown said. "When the men and boys are turned loose to experiment on these we believe they will contribute to new fields of discovery in the same way that boys contributed to the field of radio in its early days."

Andrews, Who Unlocked Gobi Desert, Hopes to Trace Early Man in Russia

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Toward Russia, laboratory of political precepts, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews is turning a natural scientific eye on the theory that it may be the cradle of mankind.

In the closer fraternity that is now developing between the United States and the Soviet Government, as evidenced by the impending discussions between President Roosevelt and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, Dr. Andrews sees a natural scientific rapprochement that may make more accessible for exploration a vast lockbox of geological secrets.

Dr. Andrews, geologist, paleontologist, zoölogist, explorer of the ends of the earth, finder of dinosaur eggs that failed to hatch millions of years ago, today told of what he hopes to find somewhere in the Soviet Union's Asiatic territory.

It's a huge pie, he said, and thus far only the edges have been nibbled. His expeditions into the Gobi Desert amounted merely to casual peeps into what he consider's humanity's cradle.

North of Mongolia and into Siberia, east and into Russian Turkestan, may be buried some chapters of the story of the rocks.

Dr. Andrews has made no immediate plans for a technical foray into this region, largely because of the retrenchment program under which the American Museum of Natural History is operating. But when he is ready, he has the assurance that the Soviet's natural scientists will coöperate fully.

"Last summer I conferred with officials of the Russian Academy of Science," said Dr. Andrews, "and was gratified to learn how willing they were to assist in any work I might undertake there. They have a keen interest in science, both pure and applied."

He explained Asiatic Russia's importance in the search for prehistoric knowledge.

All roads once led from the interior of Asia, millions of years before they converged on Rome. Many things began there, it is his theory; then they moved out.

The huge reptiles, the mammals that followed them, finally man, followed definite paths of migration, one west and south to Europe, the other up through what is now Siberia and into North America, across the overland passage once thought to have existed between the two continents.

No one has followed that path carefully in search of what primitive man left behind him, he said.

Relief Highways To Be Landscaped

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Public highways built from any public works funds that are available after Jan. 1, will be subject to regulations to protect the beauties of the natural landscape.

The Public Works Board in setting this date explained that any immediate rules for beautification might delay or interfere with speedy construction of roads designed primarily to give work to the unemployed.

The board's resolution provides that as far as practicable the rights of way for highways constructed with loans or grants from public works funds shall be at least 150 feet wide and that foot paths parallel such roads. Screening of highways by the planting of trees is also provided. The planting of trees, it was explained, would provide shade and coolness in summer and protection from wind and weather in winter and also involves the benefits of reforestation and the prevention of soil erosion. It has been estimated that an extra 20 feet of right of way along all federal highways would result in five acres of reforestation for every mile planted.

Wider right of ways and highway screening would also have the effect of removing, or at least restricting, signboards and other wayside eyesores which have destroyed much of the natural beauty of the countryside.

Glass to 'Melt' Steel Tested in California

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 24 (AP)—The world's most powerful burning glass, a 15-foot instrument equipped with more than 30 lenses which are expected to generate a temperature of 6000 degrees centigrade, or about that of the interior of the sun, has been tested here by the California Institute of Technology.

With the sun's rays converged on it and magnified by the lenses, the glass melted steel wire with the same speed that a gas burner would melt butter. It was designed by Dr. George E. Hale, astronomer at the Mt. Wilson observatory.

Chile Is Found Tranquil

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 26 (By U. P.)—The recent political unrest in Chile has completely ended and the country is tranquil and normal, the Government indicated Oct. 24. As a consequence, the Government decided not to ask Congress to extend the six months' period of extraordinary powers granted to it, which ends Oct. 28, nor to submit any new legislation dealing with internal security.

Mrs. Hoover Drops in Casually to See Girl Scouts of Seattle

Finds 58 Groups of Scouts Where, on Her Last Visit, Seven Years Ago, There Had Been One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — When Mrs. Herbert Hoover stopped off here on Oct. 18, it was nothing that she was scheduled to do but just a visit with her "Girl Scout family." Mrs. Hoover came this way on her return to Palo Alto, Calif., from the nineteenth convention of the Girl Scouts at Minneapolis.

Although her train arrived early on a cloudy, misty morning she was immediately surrounded by hundreds of Girl Scouts in their gray-green uniforms, which was the way she would have had it, for, as she explained firmly to interviewers, hers was strictly a Girl Scout visit.

Seven years ago when Mrs. Hoover visited this city the Seattle Council of Girl Scouts had just been formed. Today it was a pleasure to report how they had grown from one group to 58. Their guest was especially interested in the all-year camping program of the local council, made possible by all-year weather, when each and every Saturday week-end sees camping parties at their camp on Mercer Island.

Talks at a luncheon with council members, an afternoon meeting in Tacoma and a dinner with leaders, were filled with the inspiration from the national meeting. Dressed in her Scout uniform, Mrs. Hoover "just sat around" and in her friendly, gracious way, punctuated with humor and smiles, demonstrated the sisterhood of the Girl Scout movement.

A sisterhood, which she explained is becoming richer nationally and internationally until it must include the world in its friendliness. Through group consciousness as developed through Scout activity, which leads a girl to sacrifice personal desire for the welfare of the group, the Girl Scouts will be ready in adult life, to serve with a better sense of the needs of the community and of the interdependence of peoples.

Mrs. H. M. Robbins, Seattle Council leader who returned from the convention with Mrs. Hoover, reported that Girl Scouts were rapidly filling a need caused by the curtailment of extracurricula activity in the schools and the consequent need of leisure occupation; that the membership had grown until it has reached an enrollment of 312,000 members, and that parents are taking a greater interest than ever before with troop committees of parents being formed in many councils.

When asked about Mr. Hoover, his wife remarked that she had just read in the morning paper that he was fishing in Oregon, and that she had suspected as much. Mrs. Hoover stopped at Portland the following day.

'Scottsboro Case' Set For Retrial on Nov. 27

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 26 (AP)—A special term of Morgan County Circuit Court for retria, of seven Negroes accused of attack in the "Scottsboro case" has been set for Nov. 27 by Judge W. M. Callahan.

Only seven of nine Negroes indicted March 31, 1931, are now in the jurisdiction of the court. The other two, Eugene Williams and Roy Wright, are under the jurisdiction of the Morgan County Juvenile Court.

Southern Road Puts Highway Buses on Rails

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26 (AP)—Dissatisfied with its experimental operation of highway buses paralleling its lines, the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railroad will place two of its buses on its own rails next Sunday on regular runs.

A converted highway bus and a foreign-made gasoline car will make their début simultaneously at Dallas, Texas, and Jonesboro, Ark., in an experimental effort to coördinate bus and train service. The buses will make opposite runs.

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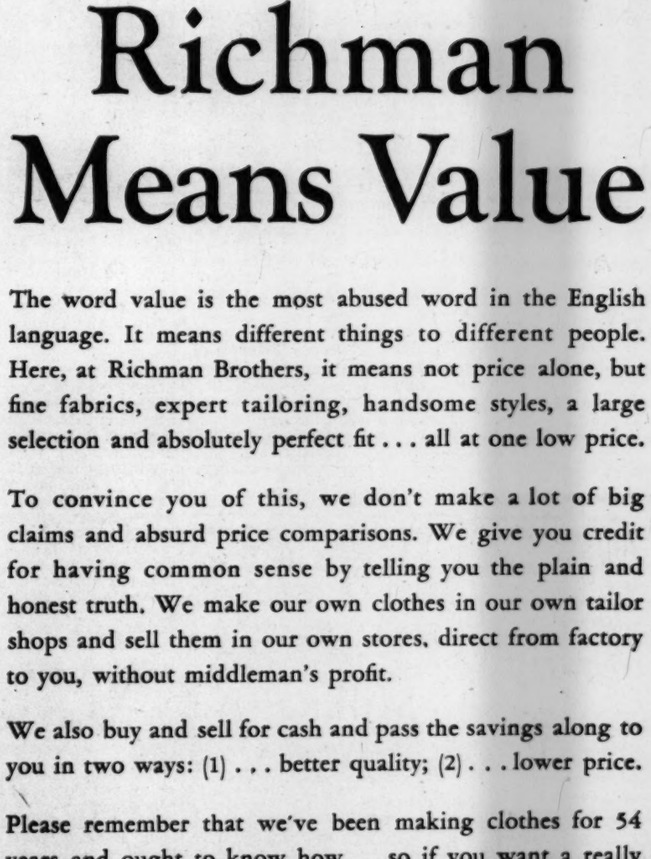

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Reichstag Fire Trial Centering On Communism

Search for Accomplices of Van Der Lubbe Unavailing

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP)—After 24 sessions, the German Reichstag building fire trial narrows down to the question: "Who were Marinus Van Der Lubbe's accomplices?"

For a long time it appeared the court might accept the Dutchman's oft-reiterated assertion that he set the fire last Feb. 27 alone. A lengthy array of witnesses brought no evidence that he had any helpers.

But on the twenty-second day of the hearings there came a turning point when chemical experts testified that the deed must have been carefully prepared by others.

Neither the judges nor the state's attorney seem to entertain an idea that there is even a possibility that others than Communists might have been implicated.

Charges from many quarters that the National Socialists might have prepared the ground for Van Der Lubbe are rejected sharply by all officials. Not only that, but the insinuations of Georgi Dimitroff, one of the three Bulgarian defendants, that preliminary hearings had been conducted in a one-sided manner invariably have drawn rebukes from the presiding judge, Wilhelm Buegner. Dimitroff's persistent questions and comment on the trial and court procedure have so annoyed the judge that he has twice been excluded from the chamber.

Torgler seems concerned mainly with disproving that he and the Communist movement had anything to do with Van Der Lubbe or the fire. But his counsel appears devoted solely to getting Torgler off, without concerning himself about the Bulgarians or the Communist Party. While the Bulgarians' attorney similarly is sticking to the job assigned him as official counsel, assisting the Bulgarians in their attempt to disprove any association with Van Der Lubbe or the deed.

New Murk Is Found In Chase-Cuban Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

pay in 1930, when serious financial difficulties began to beset Cuba.

The Chase banking group, evidence showed, promptly unloaded its own debt upon the public, by floating a long term bond issue of the same amount.

Not content with freeing itself from an uncomfortable financial position, the Chase bank group profited materially in the course of this operation. The bankers and their underwriting and selling associates gained almost $2,000,000 gross profit for the transaction.

Graft within the Cuban Government which was then borrowing American money was mentioned as an established fact in a memorandum from Mr. James Bruce, son-in-law of the former Maryland Senator and official at the Chase Havana branch, written July 17, 1930, to his New York office. Describing the financial operations then going on, Mr. Bruce said of the Machado Cabinet:

"Naturally they all have a big graft in it."

Bank Accepts Offer

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Directors of the Chase National Bank yesterday accepted the offer of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, former chairman of the governing board, to terminate his $100,000 retirement salary.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

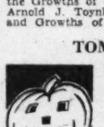
"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" (Colonial). Josephine Hutchinson as Alice again in matinee and night performances for remainder of week. 2:15 and 8:15.

"THE WOMAN OF BRONZE" (Wilbur). Gladys George in romantic drama translated from French 14 years ago. 8:20.

"TOMMY" (Copley) Leon Janney and good company in fair play. 8:20.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Pauline Lord in finished performance of Sidney Howard's comedy. 8:30.

Movies



PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — William Powell as Philo Vance in Van Dine's mystery story, "The Kennel Murder Case." Also W. C. Fields and Allison Skipworth in "Tillie and Gus." Neither reviewed yet. Paramount at 9:05 a. m., 11:36, 2:07, 4:38, 7:09, 9:40. Fenway at 2:20, 4:53, 7:26, 9:59.

UPTOWN — "Headline Shooter." Bright newspaper story and actual newsreel shots. Reviewed yesterday. "Three Little Pigs," too. Feature begins at 1, 3:36, 6:16, 8:54.

STATE—"Broadway Through a Keyhole." Walter Winchell story. 12:10, 2:35, 5, 7:25, 9:50.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer stars on parade. 2:45, 8:45.

KEITH'S—"My Weakness." Lillian Harvey's first American picture. Charles Butterworth and Lew Ayres, too. Jesse and Mrs. Crawford play popular and operatic airs. 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN—Fabien Sevitzky's orchestra, Mal Hallett's band and "Footlight Parade." 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 7:50, 10:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—New program today. Newsreels. "Magic Carpet." Duke Ellington, Harry Langdon and other short subjects. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture by Walter W. Allerton: "The China of 1933." 8.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Informal dinner in honor of Henri Barbusse, under auspices of American League Against War and Fascism. Boston University Socialism Club, Harvard Liberal Club and John Reed Club. Various speakers. 6:45.

PLAYCRAFTERS—"Summer by the Sea," a comedy by A. A. Whitfield. In Roblin Hall, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets. 8:15.

FOOD FAIR—Foods, stoves, refrigerators, furnaces and many other things to interest housekeepers. In Mechanics Building. 1, 6:30.

WEST ROXBURY CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION—Candidates' Night. Candidates for Mayor, School Committee and City Council in Ward 20 will address meeting. 7:30.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Talk by John H. Fahey, Boston member of the Home Loan Bank Board, on the operation of the Home Loan Bank Act. 7:45.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Process of the Growths of Civilizations." Lecture by Arnold J. Toynbee in series on "Births and Growths of Civilizations." 8.

TOMORROW

ELIOT HALL, JAMAICA PLAIN—Annual Hallowe'en Sale for benefit of Neighborhood House. Hall arranged to resemble old fashioned market place. Open 10 a. m. Marionette show at 3:30.

ART MUSEUM — Free Guidance: "Colonial Portraits," Miss Maginnis. 11.

BOSTON ART CLUB—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Lilla Cabot Perry opens. Daily until Nov. 18th. 11 a. m. to 5.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—First of Friday morning lecture series. Speaker—Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. 10:45 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in "Relations of East and West" series by Sir Frederick Whyte. 8.

Europe Gobbled Trade of Soviets By Easier Credits

Lack of Treaty Another Great Hindrance to Commerce

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—A United States Senator, recently returned from Russia, told of seeing 75 or 80 foreign ships in the Leningrad harbor—and not one flying the American flag. This exemplifies the principal hindrance to Soviet-American commerce: the absence of a trade treaty.

Recognition of the U. S. S. R. by the United States would undoubtedly be followed quickly by enactment of such a treaty. This would eliminate the excessive duties and port charges that now make direct shipping between Soviet and American ports well nigh impossible. It would facilitate commerce by the reëstablishment of consular services in both countries. It would probably remove drastic restrictions now placed against the importing of some Soviet commodities.

Russia's value in commerce, particularly as it affects the United States, is that she is a heavy consumer of manufactured goods.

Russian-American trade reached its peak in 1930, when America exported close to $115,000,000 in goods to the Soviet Union. The next year our exports totaled approximately $103,000,000; in 1932, only $12,648,000; and for the first eight months of this year about $5,500,000.

America's trade with the Soviets has always shown an exceedingly heavy balance in favor of America. This trade has progressed until recently without any aid from the Federal Government.

The Soviets need long-term credits to buy abroad. And the drop in their American purchases has been due, in large part, to the fact that easier credits were obtainable from foreign nations.

Foreign powers have gone far in seeking the Soviet trade. Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Austria and other nations have extended vast government guarantees on Soviet sales. These are not loans or credits direct to the Soviets—but to the exporters dealing with them.

Germany has benefited most from Soviet trade, although the friction between the National Socialist régime and Moscow in recent months has somewhat slashed this intercourse.

All international trade of the Soviet Union is conducted through the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade. Its representative in America is the Amtorg Trading Corporation, in New York.

Amtorg acceptances, given to those who sell to the Soviets, are not discountable in American banks. Consequently, this has precluded many smaller businesses from participating in the trade.

Most of Russia's obligations to American firms are paid off through the Chase National Bank. The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, an organization of American firms engaged in Soviet trade, stands sponsor for the statement that the Soviets have never defaulted on a single one of these obligations.

The Soviet Union exports to the United States large quantities of manganese, chrome ore, furs and asbestos.

The first break in the federal attitude toward Soviet commerce came with the recent $4,500,000 loan from the R. F. C. to cotton exporters for Soviet sales.

With recognition in the offing, it is likely that one of two things beneficial to Russian trade will result—either a government guarantee as in other nations; or direct credits from the R. F. C. for the purchase of agricultural and industrial commodities.

It seems certain that well over $100,000,000 in orders would be placed within a few months' time.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Musical Varieties	Education talk	Skippy Sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	program: talk	Hall's Orchestra	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	"Dr. Doolittle"	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Music; sketch	Deer Slayer	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Gene and Glenn	Evening Tattler;	Reports: talk	Buck Rogers
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Political talk	Bobby Benson
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Football Reporter	Organ recital
6:45	Lowell Thomas	"Magic Lantern"	Political talk	little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers	Political talk	Just Plain Bill	Stevens Band
7:30	Organ recital	Political talk	Music; news	Dance program
7:45	Tessie the Typist	The Goldbergs,	Boake Carter	Raymond Pugh and
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee's Orchestra;	"Elmer E. Yess"	Brunswick Orch.
8:15	Adventures; sketch	Winchell; Broun;	Singin' Sam	Talk, E. A. Filene
8:30	Talk series	Taylor; Gershwin,	Political talk	Hall Johnson Singers; orchestra
8:45	Revelers Quartet.	soloists; chorus	Political talk	
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Political talk	Kostelanetz music,
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat; Winninger; soloists;	Political talk	soloists; chorus
9:30	Wayne King and his	comedy skit	"In Necessity's	Le Paradis Band
9:45	orchestra.		Mortar," sketch	Reports; news
10:00	Voice of the Drama	Paul Whiteman's	Sevitzky music;	Willard Robison's
10:15	Laprel Quartet	Orchestra; Deems	Prof. R. E. Rogers	Deep River Orch.
10:30	Platinum Syncopators	Taylor; Rhythm	Camera Man talk	Phil Regan, tenor.
10:45	News flashes	Boys; soloists	Reports; news	Gladys Rice; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports	E.B.Rideout; news.	Raymond Pugh and	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Conrad Orchestra	Meroff Orchestra	Brunswick Orch.	News service
11:30	Harold Stern and	German Soc.; talk.	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his orchestra	Com. H. Eckener	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special presenting Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, with Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:33 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
10:15 WNAC, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour: orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," with Arthur and Florence Lake.
2:30 WNAC, Navy Day radiocast from dirigible "Macon."
3:00 WNAC, "Mosses," Dr. A. J. Grout, educator.
3:00 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin Francis Edgett.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The Three Musketeers," sketch based on Dumas' story.
7:30 WBZ, "Potash and Perlmutter," sketch on Montague Glass's stories.
8:00 WBZ, Jessica Dragonette: Grantland Rice; quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news.
9:00 WEEI, Fred Allen: Portland Hoffa; Roy Atwell: soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb: Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker: Mearle Men; Neil Sisters; Roy Shields's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Football Show: Christy Walsh; Gus Dorais; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Olsen and Johnson; quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:00 WBZ, Theodore Roosevelt Anniversary: talk, Robert W. Wathburn.
10:15 WBZ, Harvard-Dartmouth "Night Before" rally: speakers; Dartmouth Band.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:45 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons, "The Headline Hunter."
10:45 WAAB, New World Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:00 WAAB, Navy Day radiocast from dirigible "Macon."
11:30 WBZ, Navy Day program: talk, Col. Henry L. Roosevelt; Marine Band.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Extraordinary Citizens

Up the elm-lined suburban street came the blare of music as though a 50-piece band, by some strange chance, chose to serenade the quiet neighborhood. Children and elders ran to the window. But no band in gaudy uniforms appeared.

* * *

Instead a truck passed by, with amplifiers raucously rousing the public. On the strange vehicle was a sign: "Elect So-and-So Mayor." An ordinary citizen would have been arrested for disturbing the peace, but, then, candidates are not ordinary citizens — until the election count restores them to normalcy.

* * *

Mound to Soapbox

Baseball players found that Charles Devens, pitcher for the New York Yankees, had something on the ball. Now it is to be seen whether he has a few verbal twisters that will strike out candidates opposing Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., for whom he will campaign. In a sense, Devens will be pitching for the old alma mater again, for both Mr. Parkman and Mr. Devens are of the Crimson.

* * *

Symbolism on Radio

Last night Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield told Mayor James M. Curley a thing or three. With particular glee, he recorded the fact that the Mayor had been shut off in midcareer during a radio speech. This to him was symbolic. Just as the Mayor's "rich voice" was shut off then, he averred, his political career would be shut off on election day next.

* * *

So exuberantly did Mr. Mansfield warm to his speech and so extensively did he exploit all its possibilities, that he himself was forced to do verbal somersaults and linquistic nosedives to get off the air to avoid being shut off too. No doubt some candidate broadcasting later will find this symbolic.

Troopers at Brockton

At the order of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, 12 stalwart state troopers took up guard at the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in Brockton. These troopers are there to protect 500 workers in the Douglas plant under union contract from the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen members, who have broken with the union.

* * *

Mayor Horace Baker of Brockton stamped his foot at the Governor for what he deemed an unnecessary intrusion. "Playing politics," he chided the Governor. The Governor replied his playing days were over after his present administration, but he wagged a retaliatory finger at the Mayor, accusing him of playing politics since he would seek reelection.

* * *

Foley Heads Ballot

Here's the order in which the names of the different candidates for the Boston Mayoralty will appear on the ballots which will be presented to the voters on Tuesday, Nov. 7:

William J. Foley,
Malcolm E. Nichols,
Henry Parkman,
Michael H. Sullivan,
Joseph F. O'Connell, and
Frederick W. Mansfield.

This does not indicate their order on Nov. 8, however. Daniel H. Rose, one of the Boston election commissioners, drew the names of the respective candidates by lot.

* * *

For School Committee

The drawing for the order in which the nine candidates for the two places on the Boston Public School Committee are to appear on the ballot, also conducted by Commissioner Rose, resulted as follows:

Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, Miriam C. Regan, Frederick R. Sullivan, Alfred S. Santosuosso, Ralph H. Colson, Cornelia G. McMahon, John J. Maloney, Helen G. Cannon and Marius R. V. Capulo.

Maine's Sales Tax Opposed

PORTLAND, Maine—Retail dealers of Maine will oppose to the limit any attempt to enact a sales tax at the coming special session of the state Legislature. Twenty-five representative dealers from all sections of the State have sent out a call for Monday, Oct. 30, at 1 p. m., at the Augusta House in Augusta.

Harvard Announces an 'Open House' For Colorful Display at Arboretum

"Laid-eeys 'n gen'lmen—the greatest arboral sideshow in the world—admission free—collections from the wilds of Madagascar, the remote mountains of Tibet and isolated Kamchatka—the vegetative counterpart of Aunt Eppie Hogg, famous fat lady—the white Chinaman, or L Yam Thinsapin, the skinny man—entrance just off the main Boston to Providence road in Jamaica Plain—best shows early in the morning or just after the 5 o'clock whistle blows—come one, come all!"

Harvard's invitation card to guests of the Arnold Arboretum might read something like this, but it does not. It is more prosaic and dignified. It just says: "Visitors welcome — no motor vehicles allowed—walk on the grass — *Cratægus coccinea* variety *rotundifolia* or *Umpellularia californica* variety *pendula*."

But what romance and interest there is over on Bussey Hill where the freaks of the dendrological world have been gathered. There is a specimen of the common needlelike Lombardy Poplar for instance. It stands like a giant six-penny nail set on its head and instead of telling you that it is the world's oldest known freak tree, just an awkward degenerate of the common European black poplar, it masquerades everywhere as a regular recognized member of the normal tree family.

Beside the Lombardy poplar are beeches and willows and other trees that show similar needle-like tendencies. A little farther off is a copper beech, a weeping willow, a beech with fernlike leaves, a conifer that sheds its leaves or needles every fall, a maidenhair tree and a whole host of other freaks from all corners of the globe. Half way up, over by the tool house is a beech in bush form, a tree which is more than 50 years old, but which is only about eight feet tall and will never be much higher. Beside it is a normal beech of about the same age already nearly 60 feet high.

Teachers Offer to Loan Month's Salary to Quincy

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 26—Quincy school teachers have offered to rescue the city from a $100,000 school budget shortage. Seven representatives of the 500 teachers in Quincy schools last night appeared before the school committee and offered to loan their December salaries to the city.

The combined salaries total $72,000. The only reservation attached to the offer was that the city provide for repayment of the loan in next year's budget. The committee plans to discuss the proposal with Mr. Charles R. Young, city solicitor.

Liverpool Hustling Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Hustling records for this port were seriously challenged recently when a cruising liner, the Lancastria, finished one pleasure cruise in the morning and was off for the Mediterranean on another the same afternoon. The liner docked, landed 700 passengers, refueled, reprovisioned, spring-cleaned, and embarked 600 more passengers, in less than 11 hours.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, warmer, with temperature in the upper 30's tonight; Friday partly cloudy and warmer, becoming threatening in the afternoon; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate south and southwest.

Maine: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain in afternoon or at night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, not so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain.

Massachusetts: Fair, not so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain in north portion in afternoon.

Rhode Island: Fair, not so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by rain at night.

Connecticut: Fair, not so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain in the afternoon or at night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight becoming fresh and southwest on Friday; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 5:02 p. m., Friday 5:47 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:17 p. m.

Take Profit Out of Kidnaping, Gen. Needham Urges Public

Cites McMath Case to Show How Fear and Threats Force Families to Coöperate in Crime, Leaving Police to Grope in the Dark

"If you can take the profit out of kidnaping you will do away with kidnaping," Brig.-Gen. Daniel G. Needham, Massachusetts Public Safety Commissioner, told the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts last night.

"It has been suggested," he went on, "that the Legislature pass a law making payment of ransom an offense punishable by imprisonment. If you stop the payment of ransom, you stop kidnaping.

"But you have only to ask yourself a personal question to see the foolishness of such a law. It is easy enough to talk about the other fellow's child, but who is there in this room who, if his child had been kidnaped and would be returned on a payment of $25,000, would not pay it if there were 40 laws against it? Of course you all would.

"Seek Child at All Costs"

"Furthermore, where will you find a district attorney and a jury that will sit on a case of the Government against the father of the kidnaped child and sentence him to jail because he paid $25,000 to get his child back. You would not. I would not. And public opinion would not stand for it. So, although the idea is there to take the profit out of kidnaping, I don't think the remedy is in legislation."

General Needham related in detail the story of the kidnaping of Margaret McMath, from her school at Harwichport, on May 2, for which Kenneth Buck was convicted and sentenced on June 24.

He described how, with one of the most efficient, most thoroughly trained state police forces in the country, and with every possible assistance in the form of up-to-date equipment—including some 25 stations of state troops, about 220 motorcycles, 65 cars furnished with radio sets, guns, gas bombs, teletype machines and radiocasting stations capable of scouring five eastern states simultaneously—because of the parents' refusal to confide in the police the course of justice had been checked and the work of the criminal safeguarded.

McMath Sworn to Secrecy

"The Massachusetts State Police is really well-organized," he stated. "It is well-equipped and trained to do a job when the job comes. The little McMath girl was kidnaped at 2:25 on Tuesday afternoon, May 2. This was not reported to the State Police in any form until 4:30, when Mrs. McMath telephoned and reported a missing child.

Now, you can go into the teletype room in Boston and before you have been there an hour a report will come in of a missing child. There are lots of them every day. All we can do is to broadcast it, and people will look for them; and they are usually found before the next step is taken. In this case the report was simply a missing child.

"However, at 6:25 that evening Mr. McMath telephoned to report the case as one of kidnaping. Then we got busy. If the kidnapers had desired, they had plenty of time to get well out of Massachusetts before we closed the bridges."

He told how the father of the child induced him to go out into a dark, unknown spot in the country, very late at night, where they could talk out of hearing of officials and the 185 reporters who had made the police office their headquarters for the time being. "I thought maybe I was being kidnaped," the General confessed.

Following the customary form of modern kidnaping technique, the first thing Mr. McMath attempted to do was to swear the commissioner to absolute secrecy concerning anything he might divulge to him. The commissioner naturally could not comply with any such request and, to use his own expression, "told him he was crazy" to ask such a thing.

Criminal Close By

It seemed that Mr. McMath had had a contact with the kidnaper already, and from information which he let slip, the commissioner knew that the criminal was near enough to go back and forth within two hours. The police coöperated with the family in negotiating the safe return of the child and through further information supplied by Mr. William Lee, who acted as go-between for the family, were, as everybody knows, successful eventually in capturing the kidnaper and the ransom of $60,000.

When Mr. Lee told the commissioner that Mr. McMath was with his daughter and had promised the kidnapers he would not come out of hiding for 48 hours, he was in a state of great excitement, for the lives of both the McMath children had been threatened if any information reached the police. Mr. Lee was asked if he felt afraid he would be killed.

His reply was, "I was recently married, and I'm not very old, but it's not that I care so much about myself. What troubles me is if I give out this information, and you act on it, and something terrible happens to the McMath family, I live the rest of my life with that responsibility on my shoulders."

"The McMath case," General Needham declared, "is a perfectly typical example of a kidnaping case. What are we going to do about it? If any intelligent group wants to kidnap you or me they can do it easily enough. If you analyze kidnaping you find in it an element that differs from every other crime.

Must Come to Collect

"You can break a safe, get the money and run; pick a pocket and run; or commit a murder, rob the victim and run, but when you kidnap someone you can run only so far; then you have to go back and make a contact to get your money.

"There is the weak spot to shoot at. The criminal knows that, and so immediately after the kidnaping you get, 'Don't you say a word to anyone or something terrible will happen.' That is an essential element to successful kidnaping. Is not that, therefore, the clue to what will stop the crime?

"If the parent of a kidnaped child will immediately get in touch with the police, telling them everything that is going on, the police will play the game. They will let negotiations go along and the ransom be paid. They will let the child be returned safely, but all the time they will be controlling the situation and weaving their net so that the minute the child is back at home they jump in and grab the kidnapers.

"If you get that coöperation with the police instead of the parents coöperating with the criminals against the police, you can make kidnaping so dangerous for the kidnapers that they will turn to some other form of crime which is more profitable. Let us make kidnaping so hazardous that it will go out of existence."

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Latin Americans Cover Wide Field In Peace Plans

Montevideo Conference to Abound in Proposals of Conciliatory Type

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The bird of peace is in for a busy time if it manages to alight on all the proposals for new organizations to be offered at the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, during December, 1933.

Latin-American nations, always fertile in the production of peace plans since Simon Bolivar—the Liberator—elaborated his all-American federation scheme more than a century ago, have no less than four direct and indirect proposals in their portfolios for Montevideo.

The Pan American session is scheduled to last only three weeks, and it is therefore difficult to foresee how so many programs for amity can be thoughtfully examined. However, since the southern countries have long desired an uninterrupted chance to further trade relations under harmonious conditions, no one begrudges them their multiple efforts.

Four republics have lined up to adjust inter-American disputes and to set the wheels of industry revolving faster. Mexico is known to favor a scheme along lines of a Monroe doctrine of commerce; El Salvador would dig down into the archives and produce a 1912 project calling for an American League of Nations; Uurguay would offer a 1920 outline for an American league, and Costa Rica, not to be outdone, would volunteer a 1923 suggestion for a Court of Justice. All this, of course, if the Pan-American Conference finishes with the many topics already upon the agenda.

To elaborate. Take Mexico's proposal first, and for no other reason than the nation's proximity to the United States and its particular desire for friendly relations with its northern neighbor. Mexico calls its proposition a "Monroe Doctrine of Commerce." The title is presumably used as a warning against European trade aggression, for government officials have suggested the desirability of organizing the "American republics upon a solid foundation to present a more united front against possible economic blockades throughout the world."

The proposal suggests that if the United States is prepared to ease the foreign debt burden of the Latin-American nations, such action would be a potent factor in diverting trade from Europe to the United States. Scaling down Latin-American bonds is nothing new for American creditors. It may have to be done again. Most of Latin America's money was borrowed in the States. The idea is not intriguing; however the full text of Mexico's doctrine has not been made public.

Plan for American Court

Costa Rica has a different idea about a court. It would establish a body to hear international questions which any of the American signatory republics, and non-adhering nations (by special convention) may have agreed upon. The court would be formed by judges chosen by a majority of the members of the supreme court of each republic, one for each country. A court session would be composed of not less than three or more than seven judges. They would be appointed for a term of 10 years. The general expenses of the court would be shared by member nations.

The functions of the court would be to consider questions relating to the interpretation of a treaty, any point of international law, and the facts which brought about the violation of the law. To reach a decision the court would apply international conventions and regulations expressly recognized by the litigating republics, general principles of law recognized by civilized countries, and previous decisions of the court, as well as doctrines of the most qualified publicists.

Revisions of decisions could not be requested except in virtue of the discovery of facts which would have been able decisively to influence the verdict, and then only if the petition for revision shall have been presented within six months.

American League of Nations

Uruguay steers away from the court idea and favors an American League of Nations to take care of member American countries in the Geneva League of Nations. Uruguay's league would occupy itself in conflicts with extra-continental countries, and with conflicts which might arise among associate members. The first purpose is seen as a benefit to the American signatories of the Geneva League by a powerful organization acting in the interest of their rights. The second purpose is visualized as a harmonious and just action preventing European intervention in inter-American affairs.

Without prejudice to the world League of Nations the American league would be formed on the basis of equality for all member countries. No questions, which, according to the laws of the land should be studied by its courts and judges, would be taken out of national jurisdiction. However, all controversies of any nature whatsoever, and which for any reason might arise among American countries, would be submitted to the arbitration of the league when they could not be solved directly by friendly mediation. And finally, should any member have controversy with the world League of Nations it could ask for the coöperation of the American league.

Differ on League Structure

El Salvador likewise turns away from the court idea and casts its lot with an American league. But El Salvador would pattern its organization after the Geneva League of Nations. That means that the league would be composed of two bodies: an assembly made up of all delegates from members of the league, and a council with certain nations having permanent seats and other nations elected by the assembly for short periods.

The Geneva League provides, among other things, that all treatics are to be submitted to the Secretariat, international disputes are to be submitted to the Council or any other designated agency for arbitration, the Monroe Doctrine is to be respected, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of the members of the League are guaranteed, economic boycott or war may be used to enforce decisions of the League, and the League may discuss any problem that endangers the peace of the world.

Use of Economic Blockades

To the above provisions El Salvador would add several of its own, the most important being that economic blockades should be instituted against foreign powers if a dispute between them and Latin America could not be adjusted through the American league. And further, that in case of a civil war between signatory countries, the league could intervene to end war, and the other Latin-American nations would be compelled to lend their aid. International law frowns upon economic blockades, yet it does not state that nations would be compelled to trade with countries at war. The United States is to be invited to join the league.

That, in the final analysis, an American league of nations would be necessary for the peace and commercial success of the inter-American republics is open to question.

True, the Geneva League has become, to the Latin-American countries, an organization more interested in European affairs than those of the New World. If that feeling is backed with sound facts then the World League has ceased to operate for the purpose it was organized.

But if the feeling lacks good reason then an American league becomes a side issue to a world-wide endeavor to bring to pass exactly what the Latin-American nations desire: peace and an uninterrupted chance to extend commerce.

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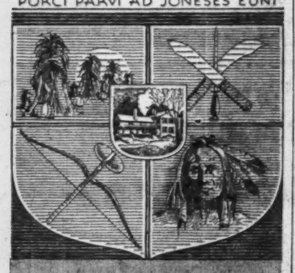

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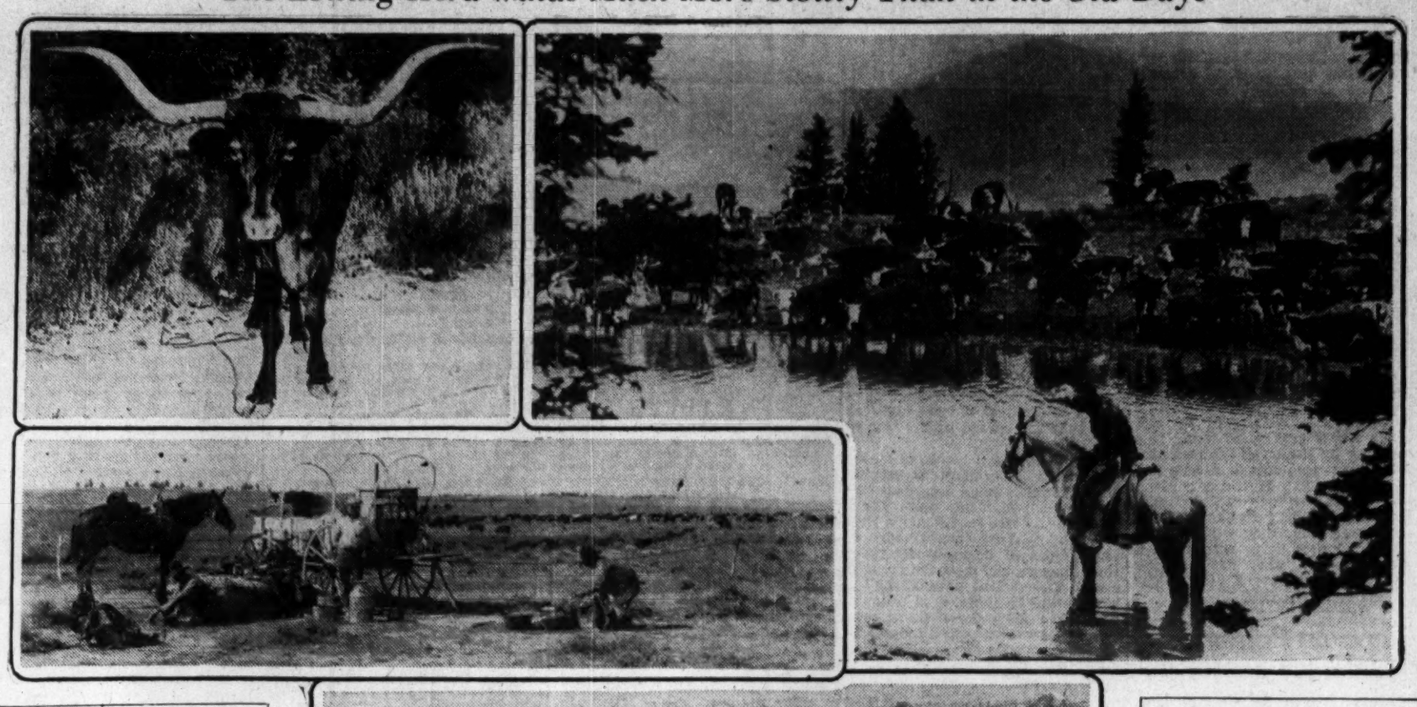
The Lowing Herd Winds Much More Slowly Than in the Old Days



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Scenes on the Cattle Trail

Top Left—One of the Few Remaining Texas Longhorn Steers, Original Beef "Critter" of the Plains. Top Right—At the Water Hole, Refreshing for Man and Beast. Left Center—The Chuck-wagon, Restaurant of the Plains. Bottom—Shipping Corrals Where Animals are Mobilized for Transport.

Cattle Shipping Time in West Recalls Memories of Old Days

Where Herds of Thousands Once Tramped Their Dusty Way to Railheads, Now Thin Lines Dribble From Scant Ranges to the East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLE FOURCHE, S. D.—Here in this colorful western city—once one of the greatest initial shipping points of cattle in the world—there moves again these autumn days the epic of cattle. It is shipping time for the West.

Slowly, at first scarcely perceptible, a thin spiral streak of leaden dust curls skyward from the horizon It comes from miles to the west. Then as the minutes pass this winding streak becomes a fanlike cloud completely obscuring whatever may follow in its wake. Blacker and blacker, more stifling it becomes until suddenly the air charges vibrant with the thudding roar of 1000 hoofs.

It is the catleman's annual pilgrimage to the closest shipping centers that America may have beef. For weeks on end these western "cowtowns" live this scene. At least 2,000,000 head will reach American markets in the next few weeks. Therein lies the "epic."

It is a cattleman's story of the heyday of the old West's greatest industry. For "shipping" today is but a grim reminder of the past.

"Fenced in." The old-timers sigh. Crowded from the freedom of the open prairies through the influx of the smaller rancher, strangled in the clutches of a resistless immigration, yesterday's cattlemen are fast fading from the scene and in the transition there is recognized a movement of momentous import—more accurately described the "passing of the range."

The Old Day Slipped Away

Briefly the transition has been this: Illimitable free grazing lands, black with myriad herds of Texas longhorns; days of heat and dust and rain; nights of lonely vigil under cold stars—but in the end, profits and a growing institution reaching out with its interests to the financial centers of two continents.

And then the homesteader filed in—typical of those who today seek a return to the land. Towns and cities spring up on the sites of the old familiar chuck wagon. Shining steel crept through the valleys and bridged the water holes. Gradually the saddle was forsaken for the swivel chair and in the years that followed the range as it was originally known, passed on.

It was a colorful range, described as it is these days by the few "tophands" who knew it so intimately. Opened first by the hunters, trappers, prospectors and freighters, later the vast expanses of Wyoming, Montana, Dakota Territory, Colorado and other western states, provided homes for doctors, lawyers, merchants, the college men and others who had come west and north with the great trail herds to make their fortunes. And many of them did make fortunes, but only the hardiest held out through the years.

"Those were inspiring sights," D. R. (Dave) Evans, pioneer son of the range here, recalls, who told of seeing from one hilltop near Camp Crook, S. D., in 1886, 11 trail herds of Texas steers—33,000 head altogether. With these herds came thousands of cowboys who settled in many states and developed the industry and the history that will always be inseparable from them.

Famous Men Rode Range

Thus the cattle industry grew under the direction of men, many of whom are today outstanding leaders in professional and business life—Senator Kendrick of Wyoming, Will James and a host of others. President Roosevelt (T. R.) was a cowboy. Yearly the industry advanced on $8 steers and level judgment until in the fall of 1892 Belle Fourche, on the northern range, became the greatest initial shipping point of cattle in the world.

Fifteen trainloads a day left Belle Fourche, Evans and others like Ed Lemmon will tell you these autumn shipping days. Cattlemen charged off 5 per cent for losses and made money on this. Many cattlemen doubled their profits in one year. But a change was destined.

In the '80s the range states were surveyed for the most part and soon after the sheep men followed the footsteps of the engineer. The small rancher, acre by acre, clipped off the freedom of the open range. The "passing" had begun.

One by one the big outfits, the Three V, Hash Knife, the Turkey Track, C. Y., 101, D-T and many others were reduced almost to nonentities.

In a few years where previously 20,000 head had run, 1000 were grazing on a small ranch. Fences took the place of watersheds for boundaries and towns grew where only sagebrush had held a lonely vigil.

"So the old time range slipped from us," said the old cowman as he saw again the old chuck wagon, the old tophands, and the old trails now deeply scarred by modern treads and spinning chains.

"In its place we've got the rodeo but the modern cowboy although a good contestant isn't a good cattleman in the old sense of the word. Nor as good a cowboy."

Low-Cost Housing Declared to Mean Building of Own

Use New Leisure to Saw and Swing Hammer Is Advice Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 26—Low-cost houses will have to be constructed largely by the owners themselves as part of the "new leisure," or they will not be low in cost, Mr. Lawrence Kocher, editor of the Architectural Record, New York, told the National Conference on Low-Cost Housing here.

Mr. Kocher defines "low cost" as meaning a home costing not more than $2800. He believes that two-thirds of the people of the United States cannot afford a costlier house.

Since labor costs add up to 50 per cent of the cost of home building, he is convinced this item must be materially pared by so designing homes that the ordinary man can do much of the assembling himself. The new leisure will permit owners to do it, he pointed out. Growing interest in subsistence farms, particularly the federally financed project at Dayton, Ohio, is now drawing attention to the importance of the home owner's labor in cutting building costs.

Mr. Kocher doubts whether mass factory fabrication will do as much for reducing costs. He stressed the importance of utilizing materials that are cheapest in the locality where the home is being built, and second-hand materials might also be employed.

In cities and large towns, low cost single dwellings had better be built in a row or terrace, thus cutting both construction and land costs, he felt.

Mr. Henry Wright, New York architect and author of Housing, Where, When and How, said the flat roof "is inevitable" in low cost dwellings. He felt the factory-built house was a certainty of the future, but it will not fit the plan to put more people to work now. He mentioned a firm which is prepared to produce 12 miles of house walls and employ only 301 men.

"Low-cost housing does not mean cheapening," Mr. Wright said. "To get really low-cost housing we must segregate the cost of mere shelter and the cost of equipment. Low interest rates will permit us to use things we haven't been using, and, although the NRA may make some costs higher, lower maintenance costs may offset that.

"The low-cost house need not be a Swiss watch but let us say a very good Ingersoll. We can't get much housing merely by taking Park Avenue plans and condensing them."

Many problems have already been solved in the laboratory, it was brought out. The flat roof, a great saving on construction, has been made impervious to heat. Mr. Wright also suggested movable partitions and substitution of movable wardrobes for built-in closets.

While disagreements between delegates over the importance of this and that detail indicates that there is a long way to go yet in solving the low-cost housing problem, there are many other evidences that enormous progress has been made recently. More thinking is being done by able minds than most people supposed, it is apparent.

Troop Quarters Bombed

KLAGENFURT, Austria, Oct. 26 (AP)—A bomb, believed to be the National Socialist answer to the recent arrest of Prince Sachen-Meiningen, early yesterday damaged the headquarters of the pro-Dollfuss Christian Socialist storm troops at Sanktveit. The explosion ripped out a part of the headquarters foundation and shattered 30 windows, but no one was injured, since the building was unoccupied at the time.

Indians Descend on Valley —To Accept Totem Pole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ga., Oct. 26—The Cherokee Indians from the North Carolina Mountains, led by Chief Blythe, came back to the Nacoochee Valley, Oct. 21.

But it was a friendly visit, in response to an invitation from Nacoochee Valley residents and the surrounding countryside to come and help them dedicate a brand new totem pole.

The totem pole is 30 feet high and four feet in diameter, carved with six figures of birds, animals and Indians by Mr. Clevenger-Eastman, an ex-seaman, known familiarly as the "Woodcarver of the Nacoochee." A tribal council of 12 Indians with the Cherokee chorus were in the party from the North Carolina Indian reservation.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia sent his greetings. Judge Ben P. Gaillard was a speaker, followed by Mrs. Corra May Harris, internationally known novelist and a resident of the valley, and Chief Blythe accepted the totem pole on behalf of his tribe.

African Teachers' Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—In view of a general improvement in revenue, the Cape Provincial Council has decided to repeal the salary reduction cuts imposed last year on all the school-teachers in the Province.

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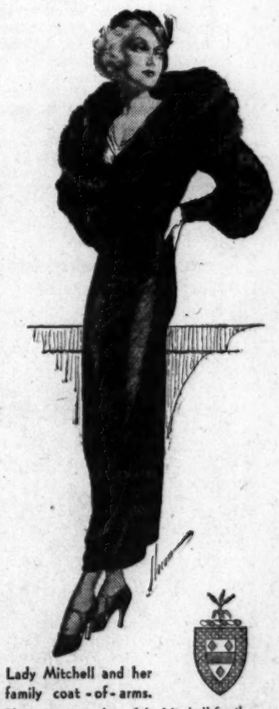

Lady Mitchell and her family coat-of-arms.

If you are a member of the Mitchell family just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It's free for the asking.

October 14, 1933

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Seriously, I am glad to tell you that I bought a pair of Nisley's shoes in May. Now that the weather is cooler I have bought my second pair of Nisley shoes, and the reason I am so enthusiastic is that they are less expensive than any I have worn and more comfortable. Although I am one of many who can highly recommend your shoes, I felt you would be interested in knowing that you can safely advertise your shoes for ladies "big and little".

Sincerely yours,
Marion F. Heyner

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A steaming cup of fragrant Postum—what could be better! Try it—today—you'll love its delicious, full-bodied flavor—rich, mellow, satisfying.

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Postum

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS

U. S. Extends Hand to Alien, Not Closed Fist

More Humane Treatment For Families, Says Col. MacCormack

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—A more humane view beyond the mere letter of the law toward those aliens involved in immigration and naturalization problems is being adopted by the United States Department of Labor, declared Col. Daniel W. MacCormack, the new federal commissioner of immigration and naturalization at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Immigrants' Protective League here yesterday.

"We hope to eliminate cruel and unnecessary hardships," said Colonel MacCormack, "which have meant separated families in the past, deportation of a father without his family, harsh treatment at the ports of entry, and other complications arising from immigration and naturalization situations."

Students May Work

A new regulation for foreign students formerly not permitted to get a job in this country now allows them to work to the extent of covering their necessary expenses, he said. The combining of the two bureaus of immigration and naturalization within the department is resulting in more efficiency and economy, he asserted.

In regard to the deportation regulation which formerly provided for the deportation of the violator of the law but left no provision for the care of his family or for its deportation, Colonel MacCormack said that federal relief is being sought and if the family desires it, it is being deported with the violator.

"Repatriation," has called forth a new type of service from the veteran social agency serving immigrants.

"Not since the Government began to keep official records of such departures have so many foreign-born residents voluntarily left the United States in proportion to those who entered," said Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, director of the Immigrants' Protective League.

"This repatriation is not a policy to be adopted in wholesale fashion, but it is a program capable of far wider application than has at present taken place. There are often far better prospects of employment in another country than here."

Repatriation Aided

The league is in daily touch with international social agencies which make investigations abroad as to the advisability of the return of the person to his homeland, Mrs. Rich said.

"Among those who have left Chicago and gone back to the old country some are working in blacksmith shops, others at shipbuilding, on country roads, on street railways in London, in a tunnel near Brussels, a mine near Glasgow, in a café in Hamburg, and in a shoe factory in Sparta. A destitute singer returned to the opera in Warsaw, a minister to his profession in Sofia, a student to Calcutta.

"Foreign consuls are generous far beyond the funds provided by their home offices. They have given not only money but literally the clothing from their own backs in order that their countrymen might be fitted for the journey back home."

Artloom Corp. Reports Net

Artloom Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $92,359 after depreciation, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 6759 shares of 7 per cent preferred outstanding on Sept. 30, last, and on which there are accumulated unpaid dividends, to 40 cents a share on the 200,000 shares of common, compared with net loss of $23,718 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $56,910 in the September quarter of 1932.

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City Snapshots

Lonely Train—One little elevated train made up of two little cars now bears the responsibility, for many hours each day, of connecting the great railway systems converging upon the North and South Stations. It feels the importance of its job so keenly that it wastes no time in rambling on to Dudley station—except when other trains share its work during rush hours.

For the rest of the day it evidently has the complete freedom of both tracks—for when we rode in it last night no other cars rumbled past. Anyone who really insists on riding to Dudley, now that continuous service has just been suspended, may find a characteristically simple schedule posted here and there. It appears that it is now possible to make the trip from the North Station any time between 5:34 and 9:06 in the morning and 3:54 and 6:42 in the afternoon.

* * *

High and Low—High in the mountain fastnesses at the back of Loew's Orpheum—but in air quite unlike mountain breezes—we perched the other night to see a certain picture. Not having consulted the schedule, we watched for many long minutes a vaudeville performance in the depths below. The longer the alleged entertainers continued to occupy the stage the more restless our fellow mountaineers became.

A man on our right finally noisily unfolded his paper and began to read. Presumably the management's object in including this kind of thing in their program is "to give the public what it wants." Appropriately enough, the first act consisted of two well-equipped window cleaners, while one of the later ones presented a pair of station janitors wielding massive brooms. It seemed too bad that the cleaning-up process could not be applied to much of the performance itself.

* * *

Locked Doors—Astonishment was registered upon the faces of those who arrived in good time for a Lowell Institute lecture the other day. In place of the usual notice explaining the reserved seat system, they were faced by a board bearing information to this effect: "The lecture has already started. The doors are locked. It is useless to ascend the stairs." Presently one of the black-capped attendants appeared on the platform and solemnly removed the board.

* * *

Nix's Mate—Any harbor from which ships sail the seven seas is romantic enough on that account alone, but Boston Harbor has its islands with all the present and historical interest attached to them. A little booklet entitled "Islands of Boston Harbor" is now offered at the subway news stands. It is filled with colorful information.

Take "Nix's Mate," for instance. It is nothing more nor less than a shoal topped by a beacon now, but a century or two ago it was a sizable island—and a place of occasional public execution. It is the only island in the harbor which has been washed away and by its disappearance it confirms the prophecy of Captain Nix's mate. Accused of murdering the skipper and looting his ship, the seaman was hanged on the little island. Protesting his innocence he prophesied that it would be proved by the disappearance of the island within 200 years. As long as there was anything left to dig, many treasure hunters did much spade work on "Nix's Mate" in the search for the wealth he was supposed to have stolen. Captain Kidd himself was taken to the island but was sent to England to be executed.

* * *

Safety Islands—Nix's Mate is not the only island which is gradually being demolished. The process is even more noticeable in the case of the safety islands on Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge. In spite of the new red and white stripes with which these islands have just been painted and the blinker posts which have been erected to warn the pilots of automobiles, another vehicle plowed into one of them on Thursday at the cold, gray hour of 3 a. m. The driver told police he did not see the island until the blinker post had snapped before his onslaught.

* * *

Magic for Students—The safety island was invisible to this driver—but it is not suggested that this was due in any way to recent magical activities at Harvard. A magician has, however, been listed together with tap dancers and entertainers of other varieties, by the Harvard University Employment Bureau at University Hall.

* * *

Snakes in School—There is no incentive at Martin School for small boys to produce snakes or frogs from their pockets—as small boys have been in the habit of doing ever since they started going to school. The school itself has been provided with a "terrarium" in which such companionable creatures may be observed at any time.

* * *

First Snow—Boston has had its first snow of the year—even if it came by rail instead of by air! Folks being carried to work this morning by Boston & Maine trains tell us that they saw it. A long line of red Canadian Pacific cars stood on a siding. On their roofs, glistening and sparkling in the morning sun, was a bank of snow piled three to four inches deep. Just in from Montreal, the train was carrying the telltale marks of storms encountered on the way.

Vermont Points Now Linked With Boston By New Air Service

A new airplane passenger line between Boston, Concord, N. H., White River Junction, Vt., and Montpelier-Barre, Vt., will be established commencing tomorrow by Boston-Maine Airways and Central Vermont Airways, it was announced here today. The new service will be a joint operation by subsidiary companies of the Central Vermont Railway, the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad.

For the start of the service, it was announced a round trip will be operated daily, leaving Montpelier-Barre Airport at 8:30 a. m., White River at 9 a. m., Concord, N. H., at 9:35, with arrival in Boston at 10:15 a. m. Northbound, the plane will leave Boston at 2:30 p. m., Concord, N. H., at 3:15 p. m., White River Junction at 3:50 p. m., with arrival at Montpelier-Barre Airport at 4:15 p. m. The new airway is planned as a permanent, all-year-round operation, and may later be extended to Montreal and other points, it was stated.

High Liquor Revenues Aid To Bootleggers, Sills Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine — Mr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, declares in a public statement that the whole question of repeal should be handled without any thought of profit to the Government, but primarily as a social problem. He takes exception to the stress being placed on government profits from the sale of liquor and believes that high revenues will tend to hinder the cause of temperance and open the way for the continuance of liquor traffic by the underworld.

President Sills favors rigid state control based on the Quebec and New Brunswick system. He believs in character education in the public schools and that it will do much to teach temperance to the youth of the nation.

Crosley Radio Profit

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Crosley Radio Corporation reports a net profit of $169,805 for the six months ended Sept. 30, equal to 31 cents a share, compared with a net loss of $300,700 for the corresponding period of 1932.

Low Quality Milk Producers Feeling Prod of New Law

More Than 2000 in Massachusetts Are Advised to Raise Standards

Massachusetts legislators tossed a legal bombshell into the dairy industry last fall that has just exploded with telling effect on cut-throat competition.

The dairy farm inspection law was aimed at a "quality" production in the state's milk flow. Low production farmers who are said to be underselling the market did not know at first that the spread of fire was to reach them.

But it did. As a result of state-supervised inspections, something like 2000 farms have been censured in two months. They must either come up to State requirements that will remove dairy "sweatshops" or else go out of business. Many of these farmers will meet the requirements. Others who pass out of the picture will be those, it is believed, who have kept down their costs through low standards in order to cut prices.

Weeding Out Practices

A federal investigator is coöperating with the State by training local inspectors for the job of weeding out practices that lower the quality of milk and keep the prices at low ebb.

A new plane of prosperity for Massachusetts farmers is envisaged as the study goes on.

The law makes it necessary for all farmers who sell milk to improve their facilities. For the first few months of the new experiment, the State is working with the farmers in a whole-hearted spirit of helpfulness. The farmers are given from 60 to 90 days to comply with the new set of regulations.

In September 34 per cent of a total of 810 farms were declared below standard. In September 28 per cent out of 1180 failed to meet regulations.

Low-production farmers are not told to go out of business. The penalty falls on the dealer, who is told by law not to buy from farmers who fail to show the regulation certificate of state approval.

Raise Dairy Business

The plan will halt the penalizing of farmers who have kept up their production standards for the lagging production practices of their competitors. In the end, it is expected to raise the dairy business to a level in keeping with its importance to New England.

To dairymen throughout the State, the plan carries the colors of the NRA. It enables those who throughout the economic depression have maintained high standards of production, to get a square deal. In other words, the plan pays this type of farmer a tribute in the form of new business that every honest farmer knows he has earned.

"This type of farmer, by the way," a State official declared, "has done little worrying because of the depression. He has had to take a cut in profits, to be sure, but in general he has kept going with a reasonable show of progress. Now that stability and order is the cry of the moment, the honest farmer is right in line to reap the harvest."

He named several farmers who by efficiency and sound methods have done a profitable business right through the economic crisis.

Norfolk & Western Net Up

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—Norfolk & Western Railway reports a surplus after charges of $2,943,947 for September, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.04 a share on 1,406,483 shares of Common stock, compared with a surplus of $1,952,782 in September, 1932, or $1.33 a share of common stock.

Federal Aid for Boston

Developments in Boston's efforts to put through its public-works program under the public-works title of the NRA, whereby the Federal Government gives 30 per cent of the money expended by locality or state in cost of labor and material, are shown in the following table prepared by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau:

1933

June 16—Passage of National Industrial Recovery Act offering federal aid on local public works projects.

July 22—Chapter 366 of Massachusetts Acts of 1933 approved. This statute stipulated that the State Emergency Finance Board should control local projects, subject to further approval by the Governor and federal authorities.

July 27—The Mayor of Boston submitted a $33,500,000 program of federal-aid projects to the City Council. This program contained 12 projects, and was a revision of the June 12 program.

July 31—The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works at Washington published its regulations of federal-aid projects.

Aug. 7—The Boston City Council gave a two-thirds vote of approval to nine of the 12 projects.

Sept. 5—After an earlier joint hearing by the Federal and State Boards, the latter body issued a lengthy decision disapproving the $8,500,000 Huntington Avenue subway project, and after a vigorous discussion of city finance, limited the expenditures for Boston's federal-aid projects to a maximum of $10,000,000. The Mayor thereupon withdrew his whole program.

Oct. 17—The Mayor of Boston first submitted a revised $2,500,000 Huntington and 18 Avenue subway proposal, and on the next day five additional projects involving an additional $7,800,000, or a total of $10,300,000.

Oct. 20—The State Emergency Finance Board asked interested organizations to file briefs on or before Oct. 24, to be open for public inspection and the filing of rebuttal briefs up to the evening of Oct. 26.

Yale Expedition Finds Lost Traces Of Greek Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26—Present-day knowledge of ancient Greek culture has been extended several centuries as a result of discoveries made by the Yale excavating expedition in Dura-Europos in Syria, according to Dr. Clark Hopkins, field director of the expedition, whose report will appear in the Yale Alumni Weekly tomorrow. Parchment records dating from 88 to 251 A. D., have been uncovered in this ancient city, among them being a fragment of Tatian's Diatessaron, the only portion known in Greek and antedating by several centuries the earliest version known hitherto, Dr. Hopkins, says.

The first portrait ever to be discovered of an official known as "cornicularius," who wore on his head two small horns as symbols of his office, was found on the ceiling of a room in the Roman quarter of the city, the report states.

Excavations in the Roman quarter of the town revealed a portion of the barracks of the soldiers, a bathing establishment, and an amphitheater dedicated by detachments of the fourth Scythian and the third Cyrenaic legions, according to Dr. Hopkins. A room near the great western gate of the city yielded portraits on large plaster ceiling tiles of non-commissioned officers in the Roman army. One was inscribed with the name of the officer and his title as secretary, and the second with the title of adjutant.

More than 4000 coins were found in Dura during the past season, as well as jewelry and pottery.

R. H. White Company Buys Old Ford Plant

The R. H. White Company has purchased the Ford plant at the Cambridge end of Cottage Farm Bridge for use as a general warehouse and workrooms. The new owners will prepare to occupy the building immediately.

In a statement announcing the purchase, the management said:

"Through our purchase of the Ford Building, we give definite evidence of our faith in the future and our purpose to serve our customers better. In peak seasons, recently, we have been unable to give proper service to our customers because of the inadequate facilities of our warehouse."

Research Bureau Indorses Radio Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

mission, in a report to Gov. Joseph B. Ely, condemned the $2,500,000 subway project. Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman, in a dissenting report, declared his conviction that inasmuch as the public works program is part of the national program it does not come within the purview of the Finance Commission.

The bureau reasserted its view that careful safeguards should be thrown around any projects authorized for Boston. These safeguards would comprise supervision of contracting procedure to assure open and extensive bidding, and awards to the lowest responsible bidder; supervision of the execution of the projects by state or federal agencies; the maximum employment of welfare recipients; bonds limited to the probable life of the project and careful scrutiny of the land takings.

NRA Mediators Work To Stop Truck Strike

Labor, business and the public, with NRA officials as mediators, sat down together at the State Recovery Board headquarters in Boston today to settle a strike which has hampered trucking transportation in western Massachusetts for several weeks.

When the meeting is adjourned an amicable agreement with all parties concerned satisfied, is expected. Pending permanent settlement of the strike, differences between the two groups involved, employers and employees of Springfield trucking companies, has been calmed temporarily through action of the conciliation committee of the State NRA board.

Following a request from Washington that the conciliation committee serve as mediators in the strike, members of the committee went to Springfield yesterday. They urged employees to return to work, after the employers had agreed to recognize the business agent of the union organization of the workers.

Snow Is General With Blizzards In New England

While Bostonians buttoned their winter coats snugly about them and hurried to their offices, towns from Nova Scotia to Nebraska were digging themselves out from an avalanche of snow which swept the North American continent yesterday.

Vermont, the hardest-hit place in New England, battled all day yesterday with the raging storm which continued until late last night. Many telephone poles and wires were pulled down by the clinging snow and ice. Danville reported a fall of two feet while other towns were blanketed under 12 inches. St. Albans experienced the worst October storm in 40 years with communication lines down and transportation at a standstill.

Montreal and Quebec received nearly nine inches in a fall which lasted 24 hours, setting a record for this time of year. Montreal and many other Quebec towns were cut off entirely from the outside world for nearly an hour when all lines of communication failed.

The shores of Halifax, N. S., were lashed by a howling gale. Many ships were delayed by the heavy seas and shipping in general was tied up in port.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., and other towns in the Adirondack section were buried under six to twelve inches of snow by the blizzard which swept through the mountain area. Clogged highways are fast being plowed out and communications restored.

Chicago and Cleveland experienced snow flurries while Duluth, Minn., was recording a record-breaking storm.

Clear and colder weather in the eastern parts of the country with freezing quite general southward as far as the lower Ohio valley and southern Virginia has been promised by the weather man for today and tomorrow.

New England CCC Nears Completion

The New England Civilian Conservation Corps enrollment is nearly completed. All states except Massachusetts and Connecticut have reached their "junior" quotas.

A total of 7200 new men have been enrolled in the "junior" and veteran sections. Nine hundred of these are New England World War veterans. This was revealed today by Maj. Gen. Fox Connor, commanding-general of the First Corps Area.

The men now signed up for the CCC total 22,500, including 15,300 reënrollments. The maximum figure probably will approximate 26,000.

Massachusetts is about to receive an additional company. The 167th Company in the Green Mountain forest at Danby, Vt., will be moved to the Harold Parker State Forest, near Andover, Mass.

In the meantime, through General Connor, Mr. Robert Fechner, CCC director, has started a Safety First campaign in each company. He has urged that "no unnecessary risks should be taken by anyone, and all tools, equipment and facilities used by the men should be examined with great care." Care that ample wholesome food and wearing apparel is provided was strongly urged.

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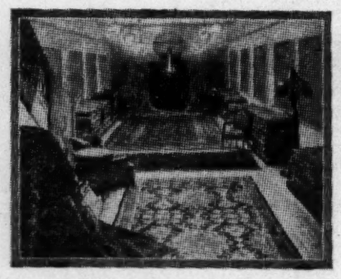

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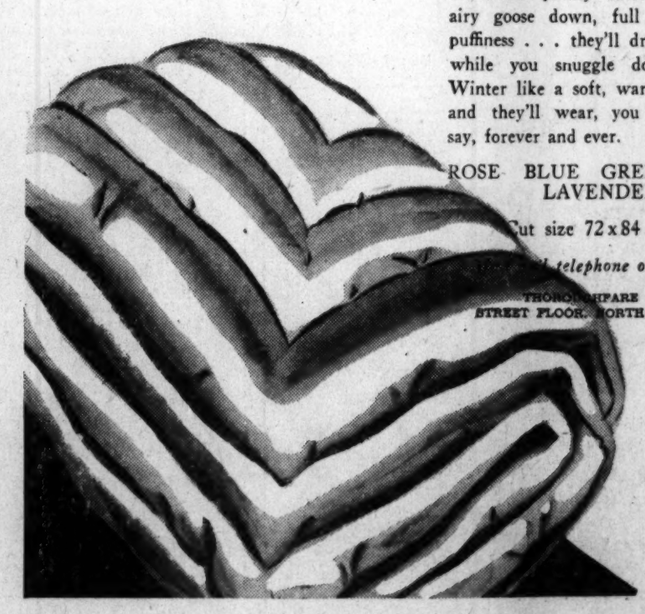

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Fusion Pledges To Oust Bosses From New York

Urges Citizens to Support Full Ticket to Speed Civic Reform

By Wyona Dashwood
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The people of New York have before them today a categorical pledge by Judge Samuel Seabury, father of the Fusion movement, that if a reform administration, headed by Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, is put in city hall by the voters on Nov. 7, "the entire charter of New York City will be revised, and not only the charter, but the election laws; the district leader system will be smashed for good."

With this pledge of permanent government reform, in the preserve of Tammany by the man who overthrew the James J. Walker mayoralty when it was at the height of its power and influence, there is a roaring all over the mayoralty lot today as Joseph V. McKee, "Independent" Democrat, and his manager, Flynn, shot the arrow of opprobrium at Fusion. Meanwhile, the McKee camp is continuing to further its claim of federal sponsorship of the McKee ticket, upon which Judge Seabury and Major LaGuardia have indelibly fixed the brand of machine politics.

Claim Roosevelt Aid

The slogan, "A vote for McKee is a vote for Roosevelt; a vote for LaGuardia is a vote against Roosevelt," now permeates the McKee campaign and to it has been added strongest personal denunciation of Major LaGuardia. Invective is being freely used by Mr. McKee in connection with the reference by Major LaGuardia to disclosures in the city-wide inquiry of which Judge Samuel Seabury was counsel.

Judge Seabury, invading the Bronx for a second time with Major LaGuardia last night, also continued his pressure on Mr. McKee for his connection with the system of boss politics.

Major LaGuardia made a vigorous plea at the Bronx meeting for election of the whole Fusion ticket. He stressed the importance of a full Fusion Board of Estimate to expedite reorganization of the city government under a new charter, and promised if elected to throw out all political jobholders and pay-roll padders.

Port "Racket" Charged

Major LaGuardia, speaking before the Advertising Club yesterday charged that "the bad reputation which Tammany government and practices had given New York were costing business here many millions of dollars and was driving away industries and keeping trade from the port.

"Take the single instance of one form of political racketeering or grafting in connection with the leasing of city-owned piers to political favorites," he said. "Every illegitimate dollar which is received by political intermediaries in the handling of pier leases either adds unnecessary overhead to the cost of moving freight through the port of New York or else it deprives the city treasury of a legitimate part of its income and to that extent throws an inequitable part of the tax burden on other shoulders.

Is National Issue

The national implications of the mayoralty contest will be emphasized by Collier's Weekly that will be on the news stands on Friday. This is believed to be the first time this nationally known magazine has attempted to influence the outcome of an election in any city. In its forthcoming issue it will appeal to New York voters to "Say that Tammany must go!"

William L. Chenery, editor of Collier's, declared that Tammany again has become a national issue.

"Twice before Tammany's conduct was a matter of nation-wide concern," he said today. "The first time was when Fernando Wood, the Civil War mayor and a Confederate sympathizer, proposed that the city secede from New York state and the Union. Lincoln answered that bit of treason. In 1894, during Cleveland's second term, Tammany's vicious record under Croker focused the country's attention on the machine.

"In 1894 the phrase 'Trade blackmail' stirred the country. The phrase described the levying of tribute on merchants and business generally; a practice we know today as racketeering."

Much-Traveled Bit of New England Coast Line

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Float From Rockport, Mass., Which Won Legion Prize

Feng Bides His Time On Sacred Mountain

(Continued from Page 1)

among them is Gov. Han Fu-chu of Shantung Province, now giving refuge to his former chief. His government is known for order, reduction of taxation and well-being of the people.

Marshal Feng rises early, making his first intellectual task the writing of "large" Chinese characters, four to a page about 10 inches square. He has established a reputation for calligraphy.

The little table lamp runs on a schedule as definite as the studies and the bivouac among the temples. Sharply at two minutes of nine, the interview was over. At nine, while the mountain chairs were bouncing along down T'ai Shan on their parallel wooden springs, oddly similar to those of an automobile, the Marshal was no doubt in bed.

At any rate, the little lamp had gone out, leaving the night to fireflies and a rising moon. The Hall of Five Sages was dark under the rocky shoulder of China's chief among five sacred mountains, rich in nearly 5000 years of storied lore.

R. S.

helping China's millions. Education comes first on the list, education in sound farming methods and in conservation of foods against recurrent drought or flood. Then, more education on ways to increase farm production.

Remedy Must Begin At Top

But the millions alone cannot rise without better treatment from above. Political authorities need to give more attention to basic cures for famine and flood. Marshal Feng never ceases to resist personal extravagance of officials and neglect of public works. This point furnishes his main broadsword of criticism against the Nanking Government, even with its present program of improvement.

Finally, taxes. In China, the problem of tax-gatherers is simply to invent new names in order to have new surtaxes, the marshal explains, his clear eyes sparkling in the lamplight.

Marshal Feng is qualified to urge reform, since he has had opportunity to put his ideas into practice in office. Peasants along the road to T'ai Shan will tell you they are glad he has come back. There will be no banditry. His soldiers—a mere handful here now, remnants of the 80,000 around him in Chahar—are trained to help peasants at harvest time without pay.

Sanctuary With Protegé

In addition to holding office, Marshal Feng has trained men now rendering notable service in provincial government. Outstanding

Warsaw University Closed

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP)—A Wolff News Agency dispatch from Warsaw said today that the University there had been closed indefinitely because of continued clashes between pro-Government and Oppositionist groups.

Commuter Finds Street Ice in Fall About as Slippery as in Winter

The Commuter arose at his usual time this morning and peered out through frosted windows. Hmmm. . . must have been cold last night.

"How cold was it last night?" he asked his wife.

"It must have been down to freezing. In fact, there is ice in the street."

"Freezing? Why that can't be," said the Commuter. "I know it was cold, but hardly cold enough to freeze at this time of year."

"They have had snow in Vermont and other places," volunteered his wife, scanning the morning paper.

"Yes, but Boston is always the last to encounter snow or freezes."

The Commuter looked out and scoffed at there being ice at a low spot in the street. "That's only a puddle with leaves floating on the top," he assured her.

Discussion was still going on as whether it did freeze or not when the 7:28's whistle sounded.

"Your train, dear, hurry."

Grabbing his hat and coat, the Commuter scurried down stairs in a wild dash. Reaching the street he turned to wave his usual farewell when . . . swoosh . . . his feet left him like a shot and sent him flying into a huge pile of leaves which had been so fortunately raked up there.

Sheepishly, the Commuter gathered himself together and glanced toward his window. Whether it was a look of concern or a wistful knowing smile that greeted his glance, he couldn't tell.

Yes, Boston had had its first freeze!

Soviet Recognition Called Help to 'Reds'

MONTREAL, Oct. 26 (AP)—Recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States would be "a serious matter" to Japan, the newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Sweden, Mr. Toshio Shiratori, said here yesterday, en route to his post.

"It is, of course, their own business," the Ambassador said, "but if the United States advances money to Soviet Russia it will help to consolidate Russia's economic affairs and also help Communist propaganda work in the Far East.

"Red propaganda in China has already had enormous success and undoubtedly will result in a Communist China unless Japan or the western nation, eventually interfere to retore order."

Cape Ann Fishing Village Put Tang of Sea Into Prize Float

Rugged Scene, Designed by Aldro Hibbard, Sailed Across Western Plains and Back; Displayed in Boston After Great Homecoming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., Oct. 26—Rockport is on parade.

A glimpse of Rockport's rugged scenery is on public display at Mechanics Building in Boston this week. It is a float depicting the old Monson Fish Wharf, a dyed-in-the-salt setting that has the real smack and tang of a down-east seacoast town.

From Rockport to Chicago and back to Boston, the fame of this Cape Ann fishing village has spread, thanks to the ingenuity of tow-folks—artists, fishermen, and legionnaires who took the float to Chicago, entered it in a procession of 200 floats at the American Legion convention last month and lumbered off with the first prize.

It started as a strictly Legion undertaking. The Edward Peterson Post decided to send a float to Chicago. The town appropriated a little money. Members of the art colony began to take interest and in no time the Rockport float was a 100 per cent community gesture.

Artists and carpenters contributed time and talent. Gentlemen of leisure contributed freely of advice, and in this manner the fish house on Monson Wharf, now occupied as a studio, was duplicated in all its colorful detail. There was the stone wharf, and of course the old house, lobster pots, fish nets, boats with drying sails, even the ubiquitous sea gulls perched on chimney and ridgepole.

What a sendoff for Chicago! With grinding gears and roaring exhaust, Monson's wharf (or Motif No. 1 to aspiring artists) weighed anchor and headed westward. Four Legionnaires made the trip, sleeping in bunks in the fishhouse.

They were a week on the road. Police whistles shrieked at crowded intersections as Rockport roared through with the right-of-way. Across the billowing seas of prairie corntassels, farmers paused to wave and stare as Motif No. 1 sailed toward Chicago. Schools were dismissed to give children a fleeting glimpse of rockbound New England. Guided by official escort, the Rockport float came to a safe mooring near the Chicago fair ground.

It was quite a parade. More than 200 floats participated and it took all day for the entire line to pass a given point. Many an uprooted New Englander, stirred to silent longing by the granite chip of Down-East landscape that lumbered through Chicago's teeming thoroughfare, gave Motif No. 1 a hearty cheer when the judges awarded first prize to the Edward Peterson Post of Rockport.

It was a proud day back in Rockport. Everybody turned out for the homecoming. A motor escort, headed by state police, fell in with the homeward-bounder in the neighboring city of Gloucester. Fire apparatus joined in the noisy welcome on Great Hill. Sirens shrieked as the motorcade rumbled over Blynman Bridge.

It was a stormwrecked exhibit that pulled up in Dock Square after the 2000-mile voyage. The fish-house chimney was on the verge of utter demolition. The only sea gull that had weathered the gale, stood on its head clinging to the remains of the chimney by one foot. Rockport's tumultuous welcome almost finished the float then and there.

The crew came in for a barrage of backslapping. Folks had a good word for everybody that had anything to do with the venture, most especially Aldro T. Hibbard, a Rockport artist, who designed the float.

It seems that Mr. Hibbard was known in Chicago before ever Motif No. 1 hove in sight. An official of the Art Museum came down to see the float, inquired who designed it and then remarked: "Mr. Hibbard! Oh, yes! He's the greatest landscape artist in America."

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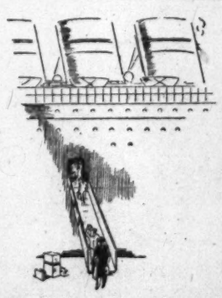

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THE MATERNITY SHOP

THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

All But Two Are Juniors On Syracuse Team

Members of the Successful Freshman Group of '31 Backbone of Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 26—Syracuse University football team, for the second year in succession as the varsity, following its successful freshman year in 1931, will hold itself in status quo for the present season, the first line and most of the second being composed of juniors, with one senior, Capt. Francis M. Tisdale '34, and one sophomore, Edward Jontos '36, in the front line, and another newcomer, William R. Mammosser '36, a substitute back.

Thus the Singer twins, Milton at center and Walter at end, the tackles, Joseph A. Vavra and James Steen Jr., Robert S. Johnson, at the other end, and three of the backs, Nicholas P. Di Nunzio, at quarter, Henry M. Merz, right halfback, and Marshall S. Nevins, fullback, all of '35, have the same positions they occupied as freshmen in 1931, while Tisdale joined the group last year, as left half.

Thirty-Five on Squad

Though the squad is small only 35 being listed, the reserve strength is so close to the first line that substitutions hardly make any difference in the backfield, it is doubtful whether the retirement of the first-string backs does not actually strengthen the attack; with Mammosser, Francis B. Cody '35, Edward A. Butkus '35, at quarter, and Seymour L. Stark '35, at fullback.

Other backs who may be of use later in the season, though none have been listed as playing in the games already won, are Raymond J. Manfreda '35, LeRoy L. Pitkin '34, George F. Negroni '35, Charles J. Sudnick '35, William R. Moulder '35, as well as Louis E. Ginter '35, and Nathan L. Schoenfeld '34, who have been briefly of use in earlier games, with Ginter filling in for Mammosser, and Schoenfeld for Stark.

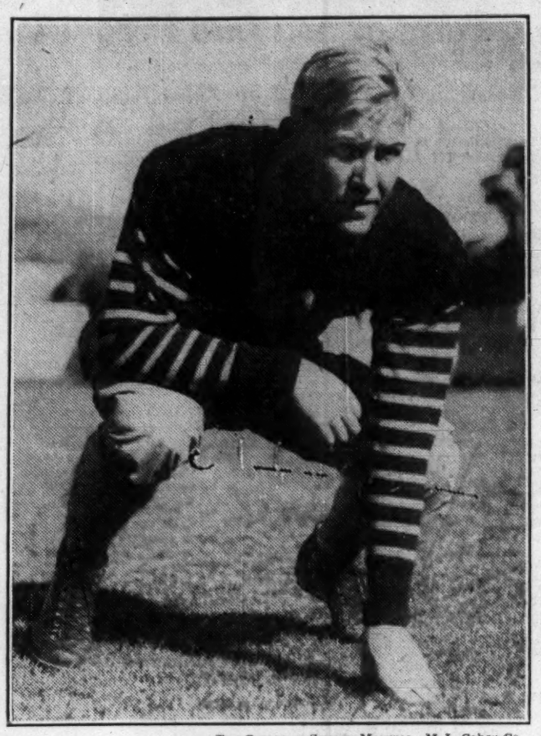
The feat of the line in holding Clarkson, the first opponent, so well that not a single first down was credited to the visitors, and only three to the second, Ohio Wesleyan, one on a pass, one on a penalty and one when the second line was in, indicates the defensive strength of the group. Jontos and George Perreault Jr. '35, who has filled the other side of center since Harry O Stark '35 was compelled to retire for the season, were the only newcomers, and they have fitted in so well that the difference has been slight. The giant tackles Steen and Vavra, the six-foot center, Milton Singer, and his equally big brother Walter on the end, and Johnson, are all six feet or over, with Vavra topping the list at 6ft. 3in. Only Perreault is below the standard, at 5ft. 10in., and his second-string man, Joseph Edward Gramlich '34, is above the line.

Wamsack at Center

At center, behind Milton Singer is Matthew Wamsack Jr. '35, with the veteran George F. Grader '34, next in order. Perreault and Gramlich, on the right, and Jontos on the left, are supported by other guards in Andrew J. Marchiano '35, and Matthew Darak '35. Vavra and Steen have John L. Hordines '34, in support as tackles, with Gregory J. Bardacke '35, a leader last year, and still a possibility, and Harold R. Hurst '35, and Sheldon Shale '36, also listed. Albert E. Gutzman '34 a regular last year, has been set back at end, in favor of another sophomore, John Griffiths '36, with Walter C Jenson '35, and Lloyd N. Sanford '35, completing the roster, behind Johnson and Walter Singer.

The balance of the season will bring two major opponents to Syracuse, as Pennsylvania State University comes on Nov. 4, and Colgate also will be played on Nov. 18. Michigan State University will be the next opponents of the Orange, at Lansing, this coming Saturday, while a newcomer to be visited will be Brown University at Providence, replacing University of Florida. As usual, the final game will be against Columbia at New York.

Captain of the Golden Bears



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—M. L. Cohen Co.

Capt. John Ransome '34
University of California Football Team

Britain Is Building A New Sports Arena

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new swimming pool-cum-sports arena is being built, on pretentious lines, alongside the celebrated Wembley Stadium, where the Football Association Challenge Cup final is played each year. The project will be completed in time to accommodate the swimming and diving events of the Empire Games next summer.

The new hall, with a span of 240 feet, free from supporting columns, will be suitable also for boxing, ice-skating, circuses and trade exhibitions. The maximum seating capacity is to be for some 12,000 spectators, of whom 4000 will be located in the balconies.

Machinery is to be installed for the quick conversion of the arena into an ice-skating rink. Work on the building will be supervised by Sir E. Owen Williams, engineer for the construction of the British Empire Exhibition (1924) and the Empire Stadium.

Red Wings Purchase Starr

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP)—Wilfred Starr, young right winger who played last season with the New York Rangers, will join the Detroit Red Wings in a few days, it was announced by Manager Jack Adams after his purchase from the eastern club. The deal was completed late last night following extended negotiations between Adams and Lester Patrick, boss of the Rangers. The amount of the purchase price was not divulged, although it was announced that Starr will come to Detroit without the option to repurchase for which Patrick had held out. Starr probably will start the season with the Olympics. Meanwhile it was reported that Adams is negotiating with Manager George Boucher of the Ottawa Senators, who wants to purchase Harry (Yip) Foster, 206-pound defenseman.

Chapman to Manage Cubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Oct. 26—Since the appointment of Art Chapman, former Bruin third-line center, to manage the Bruin Cubs for the coming season, Manager Art Ross of the Bruins is ready to divide his large squad of players into two clubs, the Bruins and Bruin Cubs. Chapman came to professional hockey from Port Arthur, where he played two years of senior hockey, joining the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League for 1927-28. The next season he played with Providence and then was drafted by the Bruins, with whom he played three years. Had Chapman been bigger and heavier, he might have been a standout in major-league hockey.

Fitzpatrick Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26—Keene Fitzpatrick, retired coach of Princeton University track and field, has been appointed adviser in athletics to the Princeton Athletic Association, it was announced here by Thurston J. Davies, acting chairman of the board of control. Fitzpatrick, who served 22 years as track coach and football trainer at Princeton, will be called upon formally for the help and advice in the conduct of the whole athletic program which he has given informally since his retirement last fall.

C. C. N. Y. Cage Schedule

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The College of the City of New York has scheduled 15 games for the coming basketball season it is announced here. Twelve of these contests will be played at home. The schedule: Nov. 25, St. Francis. Dec. 2, Alumni; 9, Baltimore; 13, St. Thomas at Scranton, Penna.; 16, Westminster; 23, Dartmouth; 30, George Washington. Jan. 6, St. John's; 13, Manhattan. Feb. 3, Temple at Philadelphia; 10, Providence; 14, Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.; 17, Fordham; 24, Yale. March 3, New York University.

Rhyne Returns to Seals

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Hal Rhyne, who broke into big-time baseball with the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League, will return to that club next season in the deal which sent Pitcher Lee Stine to the Chicago White Sox, owners of the Seals announced yesterday. The transfer of Rhyne, long a big-league shortstop, completes the deal in which Stine was traded to the Sox for Outfielder Elias Funk and another player. Funk has been with the Seals since early last season.

Two Teams Tied For Lead

TORONTO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Early morning attempts by other combinations failed to dislodge the two teams of Polly Parrott and Zenot St. Laurent and Jules Audy and Piet Van Kempen from the top rung in the six-day bicycle race and they led the parade by two laps at 8 a. m.

Giants to Train in Miami

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Oct. 26 (AP)—Bill Terry last night signed a contract for the New York Giants to train here next spring. Terry said the club's battery men would report here about Feb. 24, and the rest of the squad would put in its appearance a week later.

Swimming Record Claimed

RANGOON, Burma, Oct. 26 (AP)—A new endurance swimming record for open water of 79h. 20m. was claimed today by Prafulla Kumar Ghose. Ghose made his effort in the royal lakes here yesterday.

Teams Are Busy This Week-End In Coast Football

Oregon Leads Conference With Two Victories—Trojans Stopped

Pacific Coast Conference Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Oregon	2	0	0	25	0	1.000
So. California	1	1	0	33	0	1.000
Oregon State	1	1	0	20	0	1.000
Stanford	1	0	0	3	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1	32	12	.500
Wash'ton State	1	1	1	19	46	.500
California	0	1	0	6	6	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	0	1	0	3	.000
Montana	0	0	2	7	33	.000
Idaho	0	0	2	6	51	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26—Football title competition in the Pacific Coast Conference this week-end is being taken seriously. Every game is strictly a Conference affair, with none of the 10 members engaging an outsider. The scoreless tie to which Oregon State held Southern California last week broke the spell of Trojan invincibility, built up in 26 consecutive victories and gave rivals new hope.

Among those encouraged by this tie is University of California, with an up-and-down record, which receives Southern California at Berkeley on Saturday. The Golden Bears were tied, 6 to 6, by Washington State last week in their first Conference game.

Oregon Leads Race

University of Oregon, which is found at the head of the column this week, as the result of its second Conference victory, looks for another on its invasion of Los Angeles to meet U. C. L. A., short for University of California at Los Angeles. Oregon scored a victory, 19 to 0, over Idaho last Friday, while U. C. L. A. was beating Loyola of Los Angeles, 20 to 7.

Oregon State, with one triumph and one tie, receives Washington State at Corvallis. The possibility is that the Orangemen reached the peak of their season in tying the Trojans, and if Coach Alonzo Stiner can bring them up again, it will be toward the end of the season.

Stanford, which displayed a strong offense and weak defense against San Francisco, winning 20 to 13, may rise to better work against Washington at Seattle this week-end. Montana and Idaho, each defeated twice in Conference play, should provide an evenly matched struggle at Moscow, Idaho. Montana won 32 to 0 in a game with Montana State.

In these days when coaches wail about having few reserves it is interesting to note that Oregon State used only 11 men in tying Southern California. Against such a big team the theory is that many men are needed. Coach H. H. Jones used nine substitutes. The Trojans made 15 first downs against two for the Beavers, but they could not get over the goal line. Six times they drove into scoring zone and each time failed.

California vs. Trojans

California will need all of its forces against the Trojans. The Golden Bears under Coach W. A. Ingram, were outplayed by the Washington State Cougars, but managed to score the tying touchdown. They allowed the Cougars to make nine first downs, chiefly by passing. The Bears made eight first downs, but gained 44 fewer yards Arleigh T. Williams '35, halfback, and C. E. Cotton '34, fullback, were the chief agents in advancing the ball, and Williams made the touchdown. Last year Southern California defeated California, 27 to 7.

Some experts say Oregon State owed its tie with the Trojans to the brilliant defensive work of Norman C. Franklin '35, halfback, as well as to his ball carrying. Franklin broke up many Trojan passes. The tackling of C. W. Joslin '36, end, and P. J. Bowman '34, halfback, was likewise praised.

In facing Washington State, the Beavers have another problem. The former won their encounter, 7 to 6, last season. Franklin of Oregon State will have use for his forward pass defensive, as Philip Sarboe '35, quarterback, used the aerial route into the arms of Theodore Christofferson, big halfback, for most of the Cougar gains last week and they are likely to try it some more. Christofferson made the touchdown on a 10-yard pass and eight-yard run.

Outplayed by a lighter and supposedly weaker eleven, Stanford was able to defeat San Francisco only by a wild, last quarter passing offensive. Forwards and laterals started by Jack N. Hillman '35, quarterback, enabled Mossrip, end, and Grayson, fullback, to make touchdowns, the latter on a 50-yard dash. Mossrip made a touchdown in the opening period.

Washington, which got its scoring machine going again in defeating Puget Sound, 14 to 6, may give Stanford an interesting afternoon. U. C. L. A. touchdowns against Loyola were made by R. D. Livesay '35, halfback, C. F. Cheshire '34, halfback, and Delbert McGue, Jr., '34, tackle. M. J. Frankovich '35, quarterback, kicked two afterpoints.

Rugby Game Ends in Tie

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 26 (Canadian Press)—On a field covered with snow and mud and with a bitter cold wind blowing downfield, the Queen's and Ottawa University intermediates tied at 1-all yesterday in an Intercollegiate Union Rugby game. Fewer than 100 spectators were in the stands when the game started. After a fumble by Ottawa in the second period, Queen's recovered and Kirkland kicked against the south wall for a point. In the fourth quarter Ottawa tied the score on Barnabe's kick to the dead line.

Stevens To Coach Toronto

TORONTO, Oct. 26 (Canadian Press)—Warren Stevens, director of athletics at the University of Toronto and former football star at Syracuse, will coach the varsity hockey team, it was announced yesterday. It is his first coaching post in hockey. Yale's team will play here Dec. 16. The local squad will make its annual United States tour during the Christmas vacation, playing Princeton at New York Jan. 2, Harvard at Boston Jan. 6 and Yale at New Haven Jan. 8.

Catton Wins Western Title

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Marc Catton, Alameda, won the western sectional three-cushion billiard tournament here last night and the right to play in the United States championship in Philadelphia in January. Catton defeated Johnny Fitzpatrick, Seattle, 50 to 33 in 45 innings.

College Soccer Results

Annapolis 3, Western Maryland 0.
West Point 3, Delaware 0.

By-Plays

Curtin a 100-Per Cent Place-Kicker

THERE is no college football team in the country today that has anything on the Yale eleven so far as kicking the point-after-touchdown is concerned. Yale has played three games to date, has scored two touchdowns in each game and has registered every point-after. Francis C. Curtin '35, tackle, is the man who has kicked the points and he is one of the most dependable place-kickers that any college has ever had. Yale has not yet had to fall back on a field goal try; but should such a situation arise, the Eli is fortunate in having Curtin to call on.

A Wise Hockey Decision

Col. John R. Kilpatrick, the former Yale athletic star who is presiding over Madison Square Garden, has decided that amateur hockey will be played Sunday afternoons at the Garden again this winter instead of having minor-league hockey at that time. There are all too few chances for the amateurs to play hockey in the United States as they have to depend on artificial rinks. If the professional game is to progress as it should, the amateurs must be encouraged and the more rinks they have at their disposal the better.

Princeton Riding the Crest

Princeton is riding the crest of a wave it really has not reached. Coach Fritz Crisler has done a remarkable piece of work and has developed a young and powerful Tiger football team this fall. As yet it has not accomplished wonders, although it defeated Columbia 20 to 0. The cry seems to be: "Wait till you see the sophomores of next year." That may be true, and Princeton may be the big team of the East next season, but with all this praising, the Tigers will be due for a verbal raking over the coals if they stub a toe en route. Just now the publicity is good for the university, the players and Coach Crisler; but no allowance is being made for a temporary halt. Probably the Princeton Tigers would prefer to become a great team first and then read all about themselves afterward.

Sidelines

THE night of Nov. 24, eve of the Harvard-Yale football game, the liner Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., will leave New York bound for Boston with Harvard and Yale alumni members bent upon seeing the annual football clash between the two universities at the Harvard Stadium, Boston.

Washington and Lee is not running an employment bureau for football graduates exactly; but it does so happen that the director of athletics and all the freshman and varsity coaches are members of the alumni.

When Tulane defeated Georgia Tech last week it gave the winners an even break in games played between the two, each side having won five times. They began play back in 1916.

Ohio State certainly has its trouble trying to beat Michigan in football. Whenever the Buckeyes have a great prospective team, Michigan usually blinks its way into the picture with a better club. The two teams have met 30 times, beginning in 1897, and the Wolverines have triumphed 22 times to six for the Buckeyes with two games ending in a tie score. All six Buckeyes' victories came since the organization of the Big Ten competition.

Alabama had a hard battle with Tennessee, but is expecting to invade New York fully prepared for its intersectional game with Fordham. The Southerners have done very well during their intersectional history with six victories, two defeats and a tie. Two of the victories were against Rose Bowl teams.

Big-time football in Cleveland failed to reach extraordinary attendance heights last week in the game between Illinois and Army, because the prices were much too high. No less than $6 was the price asked for a single box seat and other seats were offered at $3.60. Cleveland liked the game and more would undoubtedly have attended at more reasonable prices.

East Scotland Wins From American Girls

EDINBURGH, Scot., Oct. 26 (AP)—The touring United States women's field hockey team yesterday was defeated by East Scotland, 5 goals to 1.

The American eleven opened the attack, with Betty Cadbury of Philadelphia breaking through for a shot, but Mrs. Cleland, Scottish goaltender, made a brilliant save. The Scottish team soon settled down, however, and after five minutes of playing scored the first goal. Within 10 minutes it had scored another.

Virginia Vanderbeck, left inside forward of the Americans, finally broke through the Scottish defense, beating Mrs. Cleland with a hard drive, but the Scots scored again to lead 3 to 1 at the end of the first half.

The Americans' defense tightened in the second period and held the victors at bay until the last 10 minutes. Then in rapid succession the Scots poked two past Frances Elliott.

Corner Shots

IF PRESENT plans go through, the English women's squash racquets tour of the United States in 1932 will be returned by a group of six American players who plan to sail from New York on Jan. 19. Competition promises to be keen and many matches have been arranged for the proposed tour:

Jan. 29—Match against Queen's Club; 30—Match against International Sportsmans Club; 31—Match against Carlton Club.

Feb. 1—Match against the Jester; 5-9—English championships at the Queen's Club; 14—International match for the Wolfe-Noel Cup at the Queen's Club; 21-25—South of England championships; 27—Tourists sail homeward.

The players who plan the tour are Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., and Eleanora R. Sears of Boston, Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Anne Page, and Cecilia Bowes of Philadelphia. Each member of the team will pay her own expenses.

The English team which visited North America last year won every match of their tour, including the national championship.

A new magazine, Squash-Badminton, is scheduled to make its appearance on Nov. 1 as a new member of the American Lawn Tennis family. Stephen Wallis Merrihew will be the publisher and Robert C. Hynson the editor. Squash-Badminton will be devoted to games covered by its title and will be published monthly from November to April, inclusive. Subscription for the season (six issues) will be $2 and single copies 50 cents. It is understood that the magazine will be given a very favorable reception.

White Sox Get Pomorski

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox yesterday made their first move toward revitalizing their pitching staff by purchasing John Pomorski, International Leageu star, from Montreal for cash and players Chad Kimsey and Charley English. Pomorski is a fast-ball right-hander who won 14 games and lost seven for the Royals last season. Kimsey, who figured in the trade, is a veteran relief boxman obtained from the St. Louis Browns in 1932. English is a rookie infielder.

Leivers Wins 220-Yard Swim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—There was an exciting finish to the recent English national swimming championship race over 220 yards at the Salford Baths, near here, when R. H. Leivers, of the Longton Amateur Swimming Club, won by one fifth of a second from Norman Wainwright, Hanley Amateur S. C. Leivers' time was 3m. 23⅘s. P. Restall, Old Trafford S. C., was third. Both Leivers and Wainwright were members of the British team which competed in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles last summer. Earlier this season Leivers won the 500-yard championship, while Wainwright captured the half-mile and mile titles.

Dodgers Release Three

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional Football League have released three players unconditionally. The players are Hugh Rhea, Leo Raskowski and Johnny Lyons, all of whom are linesmen.

College Cross-Country

Annapolis 15, Lafayette 40.

Coach Little Has Proposition That Will Aid Officials

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Lou Little, Columbia's football coach, offers a suggestion that will do away with some of the controversies such as those which arose out of last week's Yale-Brown, Dartmouth-Pennsylvania and Army-Illinois games and, perhaps, make the game more exciting for the spectators.

That is to do away with the rules which prevent running with a fumbled ball or a blocked kick.

"Let the boys run with a loose ball," says Little. "That's the instinctive, the natural thing for them to do, so natural that even good officials forget that it's against the rules.

"Let's get rid of the artificial situation where you cannot capitalize an opponent's mistakes. The rule against running with a fumbled ball was put into the books to promote lateral passing, which it has not done. The rules against running with a blocked kick, natural outgrowths, have merely added new problems to an already complicated situation."

Over the Net

C. J. J. ROBBINS, who was No. 4 in the 1932 South African tennis ranking, tops the list this year, while Mrs. H. Miller retains her top post in women's singles.

Erwin F. Zander won the final of the ranking tennis tournament at University of California at Los Angeles recently, defeating Robert J. Newcomer, 6—1, 6—3. In the semifinal Zander defeated Thomas K. Hampton, 6—3, and Newcomer downed Jack Warshauer, 6—0. The outstanding varsity material for the 1934 net squad is found in Zander, Fisher, C. L. Hauptmann, Newcomer, Warshauer and Williams, all new men.

The annual general meeting of the English Lawn Tennis Association is scheduled to be held in London on Dec. 8.

Ponzi Defeats Matsuyama

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Andrew Ponzi won both blocks in his special three-cushion exhibition billiard match against Kinrey Matsuyama here, yesterday, taking the first block 40 to 31 in 37 innings and winning the second 40 to 39 in 47 innings.

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Belle Vue Team Is Victor in English Speedway League

English Speedway League Final Standing

Team	W	D	L	Scores For	Agst	Pts
Belle V. M'chester	31	0	5	1358½	888½	62
Wimbledon	23	0	13	1213	1027	46
West Ham	21	3	12	1196½	1068½	45
Crystal Palace	21	0	15	1225	1006	42
Clapton	19	3	14	1204	1036	41
Wembley	19	1	16	1184	1057	39
Coventry	10	2	24	999	1237	22
Sheffield	11	0	25	961	1282	22
Plymouth	11	0	25	921	1323	22
Nottingham	9	1	26	898	1295	19

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—By winning the English national speedway league championship recently, the "dirt-track" motorcyclists of Belle Vue, Manchester, established, beyond refutation, their claim to be considered "the" team of 1933 in this highly popular sport. The Belle Vue riders made certain of capturing the league title some weeks before the competition was concluded. In the final round of the season's other outstanding tournament, for the national Challenge Trophy, they defeated Wembley, the holder, by 164 points to 87.

The main reason for Belle Vue's convincing victories in both these events was the consistently good form of Manchester's "star" couple, Frank Varey, the captain, and Eric Langton. As a pair they were seldom beaten, and against Wembley, in the final match for the cup, they obtained 66 points out of a possible 72. Cup matches, it should be explained, are decided by two meetings, the "home" team in the first traveling "away" for the second. At Wembley Stadium, Manchester won by 72 points to 54, and on the Belle Vue grounds the score was 92 to 33, making an aggregate of 164 to 87.

At the end of the season, 16 points separated the new league champion from the second on the list, Wimbledon; but there was a very close contest for the position of runnerup. The West Ham team, which finished in third place, only one point behind Wimbledon, owed its success chiefly to Harold (Tiger) Stevenson, the present holder of the British "open" championship and captain of England's team in "test" matches against Australia.

Stevenson is the individual champion in British dirt-track racing. He wrested the national title from Ronald Johnson, an Australian star attached to the Crystal Palace Club. Johnson, the successor to Eric Langton at the beginning of the season, withstood challenges from several selected riders before, at the end of September, he succumbed to Stevenson.

Evans Signs New Contract

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 26 (AP)—Setting at rest reports that the Cleveland Indians would have a new boss next year, Billy Evans yesterday signed a new contract for one year as general manager of the Cleveland Baseball Company. Terms of the contract were not announced, but unconfirmed reports said Evans probably will receive about 50 per cent of the $30,000 annual salary paid him under his old contract.

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The Home Forum

The Frost Fall

ALL night long, lying half asleep or broad awake in my woodland cabin, I have been aware of some mysterious change that is coming on in the forest about me. There has been no sound of beast or bird, no whisper of any bough, no sigh of a breeze at my window sill; but in this very quiet, so breathless and so charged with omen, I have felt the invasion of some strange presence among the trees. And it has seemed that they, too, were awake and aware. The huge rock maple that throws its arms about and over my cabin's low roof was certainly expectant of some wonder when I saw last night, at sunset, a great dim mound of ruddy gold. And the stars and planets that have looked in at my window during the hours of darkness—what have they foreseen? Never have they burned more fiercely. The evening star, I remember, seemed to be dripping flakes of lambent fire.

Yet now, when I first step out into the gray dawn, half an hour before the sun's rising, there seems to be no change. There stands my huge rock maple, still a mound of dim and ruddy gold. Not a leaf has fallen from its perfection. Not a leaf is stirring. Almost one might think it carved in gold to last through all the ages, like those splendors of jeweled craftsmanship that have been recently sifted out of the dust of ages in Ur of the Chaldees. But, if the maple is still of gold, what is this new silver that lies on every spray of the hemlock, every needle of the pine, on the edges of the fern-fronds and the pale blue petals of the asters? Ah, this is where the silent armies of the cold have been marching. Beautiful on every trefoil of the wild strawberry and delicate on every grass blade, I see the footprints of the midnight frost. And it was the visitor that the maple trees expected. This was what the stars foresaw.

* * *

The clear cold dawn brightens into morning. A shaft of the sun has fallen on the tallest pine. It reaches lower and finds an elm tree. Sloping more steeply down, it touches the topmost twig of the golden maple. And almost on the instant that the warmth of the east is felt by the highest leaf on the tree, that leaf lets go its summer-long grip on the topmost twig and comes twirling, slipping and sidling, gently wafting and falling down. On the blue boulder at the tree's foot it is lying now like a coin of barbaric gold. From the airy lookout where it has always dwelt—hearing there the first song of the hermit thrush in early May, seeing the glory of the mountain laurel in June, feeling the heats and drought of July, washed by the rains of August, ripening in September toward the month of its final glory—it has reached at last the mother earth, on whose bosom it has never before lain. And scarcely has it touched the boulder before another leaf from that same highest twig comes twirling and slipping down the air. Then falls a third and a fourth, and a small company together, each of them from the one twig that has felt the sun. Among all the hundred thousands of other leaves that are still in shadow, not one stirs.

The sun-shaft probes and burrows lower among the maple branches, and everywhere it reaches there begins this gentle shower of leaves, as effortless as summer rain, as quiet as the gentlest snowfall. They are not reluctant to fall, nor is the tree unwilling to set them free. There is no striving here to prolong what has reached perfection. The one moment of supreme glory has been enough. Simply, easily—and yet with what a thrilling magnificence of gesture!—the mighty hand that has held them opens, and lets them go.

During the night the frost has driven a tiny silver wedge between the stem of every leaf on the tree, and the twig that held it. Comes the sun now, to melt that wedge, to widen the gap it has made by ever so little, by just enough, and the work is done. By scores, by hundreds, and soon by thousands, the leaves are loosened, released and returned to the earth and air whence all their beauty came. Nothing could be simpler, more natural and beautiful, or more right.

* * *

Now that almost half an hour has passed since the first beam found the top of the maple tree, the sunshine is halfway down the trunk and the upper boughs are almost bare. On the ground lies already a drift of fallen splendor, in hues as yet untarnished, still as fair and fresh as sun and rain and mountain air could make them. And surely it is a strange and moving sight, of which one could not tire in a thousand autumns, to see these children of the dew and of the sunbeam suddenly lying low in a heap together. They have looked so long to the dawn and the sunset that the colors of the sky have suffused them, as the beauty of mountain rills did the face of Wordsworth's Lucy.

At last, the long ray touches the ground, and from all the tree the leaves are falling like the snow, except that here the flakes are gold with touches of scarlet and crimson. And the sound of their falling fills the morning air with a most delicate elfin murmur. "Click-tick" they say, as they twirl among their unfallen companions on the boughs, and "froof-coof" they utter when they fall upon the drift below. It is a language no man may hope to understand, and yet one knows that these faint whispers mean contentment. The sound is dry without harshness; it is at once relaxed and elastic, crisp and vigorous and yet reposeful. Hardly can one call it a sound; and yet now, as I listen abroad into the woods, I hear it all about me, sweetly solemn, without one tone of sadness, but touching to the heart.

Not the rock maple beside the cabin only, but the black birch and the yellow birch, have felt the morning glow and are letting fall their golden sequins. As the woods fill up with sunlight I look far down this vista and down that, and everywhere I catch the twirling glitter of golden leaves, spiraling downward through the shade and shine. If there is a fairer sight in nature than this return of ripe autumnal beauty to the earth, I have never seen it or heard it described. Every leaf in all the thousands, as it falls becomes the focus of flickering and flashing lights, all golden, and these, with the dark emerald of the hemlocks or the scarlet of the sugar maples behind, give to the woodland landscape an air of festival, strangely animated, exciting to the eye. There is an effect of gayety in the scene which one who had known these woods in only their winter austerity or their summer splendor could never have predicted. The shower of sunny leaves, lighted by the early sun, gives the total impression of a concerted dance, to which the faint rustling that fills the air serves as sufficient music.

* * *

And it seems to me, as I stand and watch and hearken, that all the trees are somehow aware of festival and consummation. They stand as in a trance, silent and motionless, for in all this continuous drifting and twirling of leaves through the air there is not one breath of breeze. They look on at the brave going forth of their children as though they were glad at heart. Glad indeed should I be to feel sure that they see this beauty which they have made as I see it—that they lose not one curve of grace, not one flash of color, and not one swift blue shadow falling along the boulder's face as a leaf twirls for an instant between it and the sun. For this reward in the making of beauty, at the least, should not be taken even from a tree—to see that beauty for what it is, though fleeting and ephemeral yet a sufficient reward for all that it has cost.

Throughout the day, as the sun goes searching here and there among the shadows, the golden leaves of maple and birch will be sifting through the air; but already, though the morning is not yet half over, the great rock maple beside my cabin has a few more leaves to give. The birches are still in full foliage, and the oaks are only changing from green to bronze the leaves that they will hold until next April. Even the ash trees, which have shown this autumn that rare perfection which they seldom attain, are still rustling domes of brown. It is only the rock maple, nearest to me of all the trees in this woodland and perhaps the dearest of all, that has given up its wealth at once. The rock maple does not hoard even beauty, but scatters it gladly abroad. It does not linger upon perfection.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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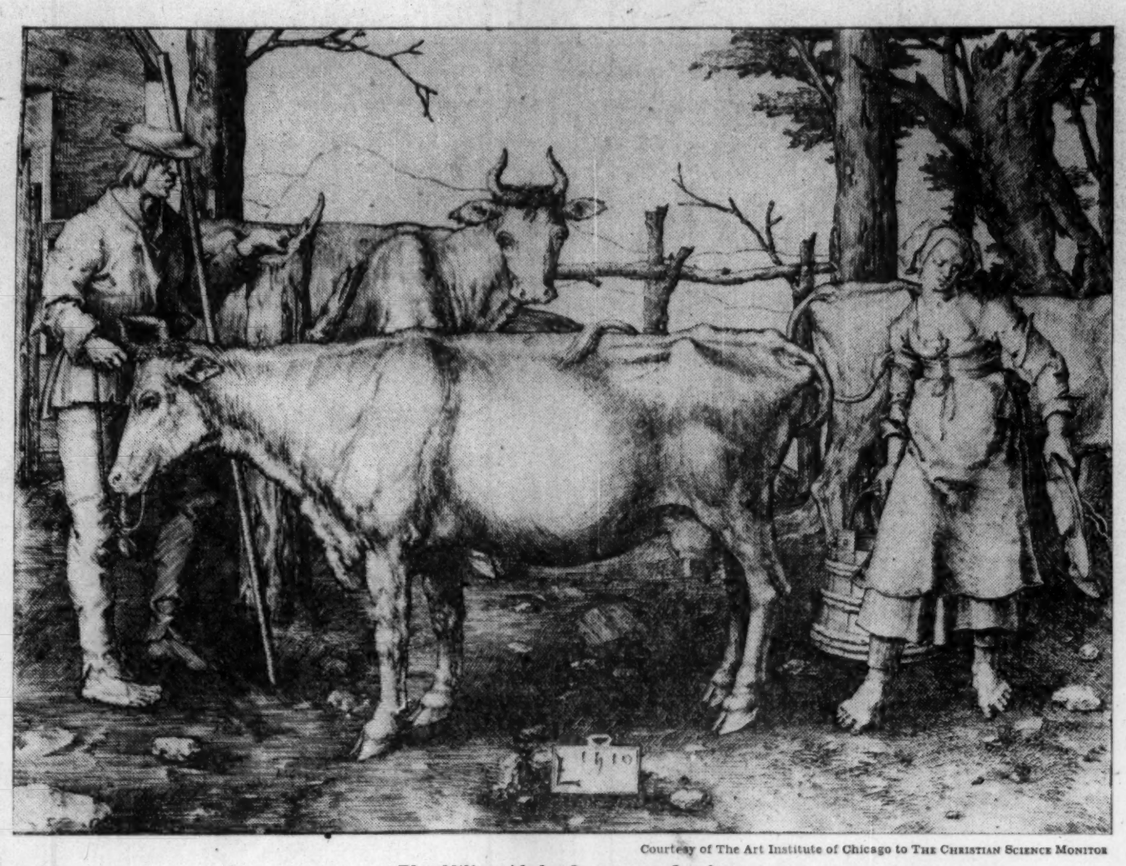

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The Milkmaid, by Lucas van Leyden

Monochrome in Autumn Gold

The trees think they are ripples
Turning and winding through pools
of golden light.
The sun, like a fountain,
Sends its streams into the basins,
The valleys of earth.

HELEN MARING.

John Quincy Adams Intervenes

All the more singular it seemed afterwards to him that his first serious contact with the President should have been a struggle of will, in which the old man almost necessarily defeated the boy, but instead of leaving, as usual in such defeats, a lifelong sting, left rather an impression of as fair treatment as could be expected from a natural enemy. The boy met seldom with such restraint. He could not have been much more than six years old at the time—seven at the utmost—and his mother had taken him to Quincy for a long stay with the President during the summer. What became of the rest of the family he quite forgot; but he distinctly remembered standing at the house door one summer morning in a passionate outburst of rebellion against going to school. . . . The boy had his mother at unfair disadvantage, for she was a guest, and had no means of enforcing obedience. Henry showed a certain tactical ability by refusing to start, and he met all efforts at compulsion by successful, though too vehement, protest. He was in a fair way to win, and was holding his own, with sufficient energy, at the bottom of the long staircase which led up to the door of the President's library, when the door opened, and the old man came slowly down. Putting on his hat, he took the boy's hand without a word, and walked with him, paralyzed by awe, up the road to the town. After the first moments of consternation at this interference in a domestic dispute, the boy reflected that an old gentleman close on eighty would never trouble himself to walk near a mile on a hot summer morning over a shadeless road to take a boy to school, and that it would be strange if a lad imbued with the passion of freedom could not find a corner to dodge around, somewhere before reaching the school door. Then and always, the boy insisted that this reasoning justified his apparent submission; but the old man did not stop, and the boy saw all his strategical points turned one after another, until he found himself seated inside the school, and obviously the center of curious if not malevolent criticism.

The point was that this act, contrary to the inalienable rights of boys, and nullifying the social compact, ought to have made him dislike his grandfather for life. He could not recall that it had this effect even for a moment. With a certain maturity of mind, the child must have recognized that the President, though a tool of tyranny, had done his disreputable work with a certain intelligence. He had shown no temper, no irritation, no personal feeling, and had made no display of force. Above all he had held his tongue. During their long walk he had said nothing; he had uttered no syllable of revolting cant about the duty of obedience and the wickedness of resistance to law.—From "The Education of Henry Adams," by HENRY ADAMS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THIS charming print from the Clarence Buckingham collection is among the finest included in the Print Exhibition, now showing at the Chicago Art Institute in connection with the Century of Progress Exposition. A simple little engraving it would seem, only a few inches long, and easily passed by when it is hung with more dramatic subjects; but it is a true masterpiece, all the more impressive when we learn that Lucas was but sixteen years old when he engraved it. Nothing about it betrays the youth of the artist; he is thorough master of a difficult technique and a mature observer of nature as well.

Lucas was born in Leyden, as his name implies, in 1494. His father was an engraver, and he studied with him and also with another competent engraver; so it seems probable that he learned to use the tools of his trade as soon as his hands were strong enough to hold them. He engraved an important plate at the age of fourteen, so keenly studied and well executed that it argues a good deal of work already done. It seems that he was a painter as well as an engraver. A self-portrait in the Ducal Museum at Brunswick, done in his teens, shows him as a lively, bright-eyed youth with strong features and a look of alert intelligence, but with nothing of the dreamer or poet about him. He lived but thirty-nine years, yet in that time must have worked with extraordinary industry and seldom fell below a high standard. Albrecht Dürer, the great Nüremberg artist, was a name to conjure with in these days, but he found time to visit Lucas at Antwerp and exchanged prints with him. What would we not give to have heard their earnest discussions of prints, print designers, and artists in general!

Lucas's unusual ability and great industry won him a standing in society and he married a girl of high degree from one of the most powerful families of Leyden. Social activities did not appeal to him, however, for he preferred to spend all his time at his work; but he was friendly by nature and enjoyed meeting brother artists and entertaining them.

Lucas never seems to have made Dürer's mistake of overcrowding a composition. No matter how much is going on, the minor parts are handled in such a way as never to interfere with the major interests. He was famous for the beautiful little landscapes in the backgrounds of his prints. These were often worked out in minute detail, yet never obtrusively, and they always stayed in the distance. In this instance, a single line shows a mountain range against the sky. He must have felt that any details in the distance would have distracted attention from the rustic drama of the foreground. The composition seems to have happened rather than been arranged. The quiet, dreamy, cow sets the tempo for a slowly moving drama. In spite of her clumsiness, the peasant maid is attractive for her youth. As she carries the heavy milk pail which she has just filled, she apparently is not unconscious of the admiration of the stupid youth who stands gazing so pathetically. This print has been called the forerunner of the Dutch school of genre. Perhaps it is, but it has none of the complications of that school which were often introduced merely for the opportunity of solving difficult technical problems. Very few youths in the history of the world's art have had the technical ability to set forth a subject so simply and completely; fewer still have had the artistic insight to handle an ordinary barnyard activity with such true poetic feeling.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Just for One Night!

(Phyllocactus, Honduras)

Just for one night the phyllocactus blooms,
When all is still she opens wide her flowers,
Exhaling rich perfume—as lilies blow,
Yet far more rare—more strange. This desert queen
Unsheaths her heart not to the sun's warm glow.
Just for one night—she reigns among the stars!

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.

Assumendo il nuovo nome di Paolo

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CHE cosa fu quello che Saulo imparò dalla sua esperienza sulla via verso Damasco? La risposta può forse essere riassunta brevemente nelle sue proprie parole: "Anzi pure ancora reputo tutte queste cose esser danno, per l'eccellenza della conoscenza di Cristo Gesù, mio Signore, per lo quale io ho fatta perdita di tutte queste cose, e le reputo tanti sterchi, acciocchè io guadagni Cristo." Questo mostra che la sua assunzione del nuovo nome di Paolo non fu dovuta a disistima di sè stesso, ma piuttosto al fatto che per mezzo dell'umiltà aveva imparato la natura spirituale del vero valore; si era reso conto che la comprensione spirituale è invero la "perla di gran prezzo." Questa comprensione non avrebbe potuto essere acquistata da lui se egli fosse stato ancora in procinto di gloriarsi in un sentimento di superiorità personale, mette la sua vittima in disparte e ve lo tiene fino a che non sia corretto dalla vera comprensione dell'uomo quale l'immagine e somiglianza di Dio.

Se l'uno o l'altro di questi stati sembra averci turbato, cerchiamo di comprendere l'esperienza che fece Saulo quando assunse il nuovo nome di Paolo. Gli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana applicati con amore ci guideranno e ci istruiranno a questo riguardo. Molti di noi hanno avuto l'abitudine di considerare l'umiltà come una qualità che ci induce a disapprovare noi stessi. Quando, tuttavia, ponderiamo il fatto che l'immagine di Dio riflette Dio, esprime I Suoi pensieri, ci rendiamo conto della vera posizione dell'uomo. Questo riconoscimento distrugge ogni sentimento di vanagloria poichè vediamo che di per noi stessi non abbiamo nulla. D'altra parte, guarisce la disistima di noi stessi poichè vediamo che quali riflessi di Dio, il nostro vero io Lo manifesta; e per certo ciò è la meravigliosa verità dell'essere reale. Poichè la gloria di Dio è su di noi, sappiamo che noi nè splendiamo di luce propria, nè dimoriamo nell'oscurità. Coll'acquistare una certa comprensione di questo, alle tetre elegie del senso mortale verrà imposto il silenzio, e procederemo verso le vette della comprensione spirituale e diverremo partecipi della promessa: "Io li condurrò al Monte della mia santità, e li rallegrerò nella mia Casa d'orazione." Quali miracoli, dunque, non sono nostri se pur seguiamo l'esempio di Saulo quando assunse il nuovo nome di Paolo!

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mary Webb's Country

Spring breathed over the cradle of the child who was to become famous as Mary Webb. In the garden of her home at Leighton the daffodils were blowing, and the windy sunlight flashed across the lawn and on the windows to which her eyes turned in infant wonder. Beyond those windows, away to the north-east, the Wrekin towered in its solitude, dark with trees to the sharp summit, and brown and green along its lower slopes with ploughed fields and pastures.

A curiously contradictory hill, the Wrekin. At certain angles, seen from afar, it appears to be an unimposing hummock, at others it is as though an impressive mound had been heaped up by the labour of men for the especial purpose of catching the sunlight. Actually the Wrekin is a hill of grandeur and dignity; always it was to remain a living presence to Gladys Mary Meredith. Only when she lived in London was she unable to turn her eyes across the Shropshire distances and behold it in actuality—although she must surely have seen it clearer then, poignantly clearer than ever.

One of her brothers remembers how in girlhood she would go out early in the morning and sit in the grass and watch the wild flowers open. She would watch them at evening, too, seeing them close. He remembers also how she "lay for hours and hours, just gazing at the wheatfield as the wind ran across it." As one who is born in a house surrounded by storm-rocked trees will for ever be quick to hear their wild music even in treeless places, so enduring was the influence of Leighton on Gladys Mary Meredith. Leighton, from which the family moved when she was a year old, is ten miles out of Shrewsbury. . . .

When Leighton emerges into view across the fields it is seen to be a cluster of grey roofs and red roofs, and one or two that are thatched and brown. Blossoming trees gleam everywhere, and dotted in the outlying neighbourhood are low-built farms, of beautifully mellowed brick that is almost buttercup-stained, against the green pastures. . . .

An elf-like child, brown-haired, blue-eyed; so active that she always seemed on tiptoe, eager for the first movement of a dance in the sunshine: so zestful and brisk, and yet so grave and thoughtful in her early years that there was something about her which suggested that in the years ahead, when she grew up, de Quincey's description of Wordsworth, "the solemn and spiritual," would be fitting for her also. Such was the small daughter of the Mereditha, whom everybody called "Glad," and who is still remembered by old Shropshire folk as a solitary figure wandering along the laneways by Wenlock Edge, or trooping with her sisters and brothers down the winding avenue of trees, a quarter-mile long, that led into the Church Stretton high road from The Grange, the country house at which Mr. Meredith received and prepared more pupils for Sandhurst and the universities. — THOMAS MOULT, in "Mary Webb: Her Life and Work." (London: Cape. New York: Dutton.)

When I Heard the Learn'd Astronomer

When I heard the learn'd astronomer;
When the proofs, the figures, were ranged in columns before me;
When I was shown the charts and diagrams, to add, divide, and measure them;
When I sitting heard the astronomer where he lectured with much applause in the lecture room,
. . . Rising and gliding out I wander'd off by myself,
In the mystical moist night-air, and from time to time,
Look'd up in perfect silence at the stars.

—WALT WHITMAN, in "Leaves of Grass."

Taking the New Name of Paul

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT was it that Saul learned through his experience on the way to Damascus? The answer can, perhaps, be briefly summed up in his own words, "I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord: for whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung, that I may win Christ." This shows that his taking the new name of Paul was not due to self-depreciation, but rather because through humility he had learned the spiritual nature of true value; he had realized that spiritual understanding is indeed the "pearl of great price." This understanding could not have been gained by him had he still been glorying in a sense of personal superiority, or in material possessions and accomplishments. Yet according to a worldly judgment he had every cause for self-esteem. He was of good birth and education and had been a pupil of Gamaliel. He was held in high esteem by the Pharisees. Yet he learned that these things of themselves were nothing, and so he became Paul, the servant of God.

The name "Paul" is taken from the Latin word *paulus*, meaning "little" or "small." Referring to the conversion of Saul, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 326), "He learned the wrong that he had done in persecuting Christians, whose religion he had not understood, and in humility he took the new name of Paul." In studying the writings of this apostle, one cannot fail to be impressed by the profound humility which accompanied him throughout his wonderful career.

While this apostle is an outstanding instance of the wisdom and glory which unfold through humility, there are many similar examples in the Bible. In fact, it is interesting to make a careful survey of the Scriptures and to note how in every instance the unfoldment of good came when the quality of humility was present. Referring to humility, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 356 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "This virtue triumphs over the flesh; it is the genius of Christian Science. One can never go up, until one has gone down in his own esteem. Humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing; it must be had to understand our textbook; it is indispensable to personal growth, and points out the chart of its divine Principle and rule of practice."

The quality of humility overcomes the human and false concept of goodness and power, as well as the false sense of self known as self-depreciation. Both of these states of mortal thinking, though dissimilar, denote blindness, barrenness, and lack of receptivity to the truth. Self-righteousness is traceable to a false sense that goodness and ability originate in and belong to the human mind; it has not learned that "all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags." When some discord is not quickly healed, the frequent plaint may be either "I do not know what I have done to deserve this" or "I suppose my unworthiness prevents my receiving the healing." Both mental states evidence a false belief that goodness is a human quality which some have and some have not.

On the other hand self-depreciation complains that it is always in the background and never gets a fair chance. This, again, is a belief in a selfhood apart from God. Its plaints are, "I have not confidence," "I am not clever or gifted," and so forth. This false concept of self, if entertained, puts its victim in the background and keeps him there until it is corrected by the true understanding of man as the image and likeness of God.

If either of these conditions seems to have troubled us, let us seek to understand the experience Saul underwent when he took the new name of Paul. The teachings of Christian Science lovingly applied will guide and instruct us in this respect. Many of us have been in the habit of thinking of humility as a quality which makes one self-deprecatory. When, however, we ponder the fact that God's image reflects God, expresses His thoughts, we realize man's true station. This realization destroys all sense of self-glorification because we see that of ourselves we have nothing. On the other hand, it heals self-depreciation because we see that as God's reflection our true selfhood expresses Him; and surely that is the wonderful truth of real being. Because God's glory is upon us we know that we neither shine by our own light, nor dwell in obscurity. As we gain some understanding of this the dismal dirges of mortal sense will be silenced, and we shall go forward toward the heights of spiritual understanding and become partakers of the promise, "Even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer." What wonders, then, are ours if we will but follow the example of Saul when he took the new name of Paul!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Slide Off Moderately Under Realizing Sales

After Much Backing and Filling Prices Drop in Late Dealings

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Stocks and staples were in a mulling mood during the major part of today's trading as somewhat futile efforts were made by market analysts to read between the lines of the Government's new gold program.

Realizing sales brought slightly lower prices for stocks.

The R. F. C. fixed the new price for gold at $31.54 an ounce, up 18 cents from yesterday and 48 cents above the London rate. Equities, grains, cotton and most other commodities were little enthused, however, although they were not too reactionary. The dollar was virtually at a standstill in foreign exchange dealings. Bonds were irregular.

Stocks experienced a quiet sinking spell in the late dealings after uneasily backing and filling in earlier trading. Extreme losses of around 4 points were suffered by American Telephone, Allied Chemical and Case.

U. S. Steel and New York Central lost about 2 each, while U. S. Smelting and McIntyre conceded a point or more.

Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Market observers, while not in agreement as to the effects of the new gold policy, generally expressed the opinion that prior to the President's edict there had been a fairly thorough cleaning up of loosely held stock. A study of various composites, it was said, disclosed that the industrials had retracted about 40 per cent and the rails more than 60 per cent of their March-July rise.

Conservative Policy

Banking circles were impressed with the relatively small advance in the gold price, some viewing the moderate increase as an indication of the conservative policy of the R. F. C.

A few foreign exchange experts believed London might attempt to checkmate the American move through the use of the Bank of England's huge equalization fund. Without cooperation between the United States and England on gold prices, they feared the dollar-pound rates would continue to fluctuate widely.

The Government's foreign trade figures for September, showing exports of merchandise amounting to $160,000,000 compared with $132,037,000 in the like 1932 month, were cheering to industrialists here. Merchandise imports in the same month, however, were not so encouraging, the total of $147,000,000 contrasting with $98,411,000 in September last year. Merchandise exports for nine months amounted to $1,104,986,000 compared with $1,187,478,000 in the 1932 period, while imports were $1,037,112,000 as compared with $1,015,720,000 last year.

Bond Market Narrow

Without departing widely from its recent irregular course, the bond market today showed a general reversal of yesterday's trend. U. S. Governments emerged from heaviness to show slight advances, while speculative issues, favored in recent sessions, met a less active buying interest.

The foreign division also showed a turnabout in some sections, notably French Government loans which yielded considerable ground after several days of swiftly rising prices.

For the most part price changes were narrow in all categories. Secondary rails had an easy tone in the early trading. Some of the utility obligations edged up fractionally and certain industrial varieties again were the object of buying interest because of expectations of improved commodity values in connection with the Government's gold buying experiment.

High-grade corporation loans were a bit heavy where trading reached substantial proportions. This was especially true of the issues of American Telephone and Santa Fe Railway.

In the federal list quotations ranged from unchanged to a shade higher. Most of the Treasury loans were 1-32 to 3-32 point above the previous closing levels.

Despite the selling in French issues, which carried the 7½s down more than 3 points, the list as a whole was no worse than irregular. The loans of Italy, Japan and Germany continued to show a good tone.

Air Reduction Earnings Equal to $1.23 a Share

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Air Reduction Company, Inc., for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1933, shows net profits earned on the outstanding stock after federal taxes amounting to $1,037,402, equivalent to $1.23 a share. This figure compares with $425,920, or 50 cents a share in the third quarter of 1932.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.87¼	.87¾	.85¼	.85¾	—.02¼
May	.90⅜	.91	.88¼	.88⅝	—.02¼
July	.87¾	.88¼	.85¼	.85½	—.02
Corn					
December	.47¾	.48⅜	.47¼	.47½	—.00⅜
May	.55⅛	.55½	.52¾	.52⅝	—.01
July	.55¾	.56	.54⅝	.54⅞	—.00⅝
Oats					
December	.37	.37⅜	.35¾	.35¾	—.01⅜
May	.40¼	.40½	.38½	.38¾	—.01⅜
July	.37½	.37½	.35¾	.35⅞	—.02
Lard					
December	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	—.03

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	64⅞	63½	63½	—.02
December	64⅞	63½	63½	—.01⅞
May	69	67¼	67½	—.01⅞

U. S. Leather Co. Profit

U. S. Leather Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $782,668 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $137,119 in the September quarter of 1932.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 26	Last Oct. 25
13¼	3		Adams Express	1900	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
71	39	.5	Adams Exp pf	110	67¼	67¼	67¼	
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	1200	17⅜	16½	17	17½
19¾	13¼		Advance Rumley	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
11¾	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
112	47½	3½	Air Reduction	100	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
4	½		Airway Elec App	900	102½	101½	101½	101¾
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	100	2	2	2	
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	20700	28	26⅜	27	28
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
21	1⅛		Allegh pf ww XL	300	7	6½	6½	6¾
143½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	1500	136	131	131½	135
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	100	125	125	125	141½
47	18½	2	Amerada	2300	16⅜	15½	15¾	16½
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	1500	43½	42½	43½	43½
28½	8		Am Bank Note	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	24½
99⅞	34	3	Am Bank oNte pf	800	12¼	12	12	12
16¾	1		Am Bèet Sugar	150	36	34½	34½	36½
64	2¾		Am Beet Sug pf	1300	10½	9½	9½	10
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	120	50⅛	49¾	49¾	52
98⅛	49½	4	Am Can	20	97	97	97	95
39¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	2400	91¼	89⅝	90	90¼
51½	34		Am Chicle	1200	22½	21½	21½	22⅝
89⅞	13	3¶	Am Com Alcohol	3600	45⅜	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝
6	1		Am Encaustic T	100	51	49	50	50⅞
19⅜	3⅞		Am & For Pow	3500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
35⅞	6⅜		Am & For Pow pf	300	18¾	18	18	19
27⅞	3⅞		Am & For Pow 6	200	14	13¾	13¾	14
21½	4⅛	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	11⅜	10¼	10¾	11⅛
16	2½		Am Hawaiian	500	15½	14½	15	15½
57½	13⅜		Am Hide & L	500	8⅛	8¼	8¼	8¾
17¼	4¼		Am Hide & L pf	100	32½	32½	32½	34
15⅛	3⅝		Am Ice	500	7¼	7	7	7¼
3½	1¼		Am International	900	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
31⅝	5⅞		Am La France	500	1	⅞	1	1
62	17⅜		Am Locomotive	300	25	24	24	24½
23⅜	3⅛		Am Loco pf	200	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
19⅞	4		Am Metal	2500	19⅜	18	18½	19
41⅛	9⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	2800	8½	8	8⅛	9¼
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	300	20	19	19	20
19⅛	4⅜		Am Radiator	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
47⅝	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	7100	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛
208⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	3500	16⅜	14⅜	15⅜	16	
8½	1	Am Ship & Com	100	36½	36½	36½	36½	
37½	9	Am Shipbuilding	200	11½	11½	11½	11½	
53½	10¾	Am Smelt & Ref	19200	42⅜	40¾	41⅝	43⅛	
83	31	Am Smelt & R pf	200	89	89	89	89	
27	4½	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	100	100	100	100	
74	24½	Am Steel Fdries	200	15½	15½	15½	16	
134¾	86½	Am Sugar Ref	400	52¾	51¾	52¼	52¾	
25	3¾	Am Tel & Tel	7200	117⅛	113⅜	115¾	116	
127⅜	70¾	Am Type Fndrs	200	6¾	6½	6½	6¾	
43¼	10⅞	Am Type F pf	120	10⅜	10	10	10	
17	3½	Am Wate W & E	2500	21⅜	20¼	20¾	21¼	
61⅞	22¾	Am Woolen	200	51¾	50¼	50½	52⅛	
14¾	3¾	Am Woolen pf	600	51¾	50¼	50½	52⅛	
2	⅝	Am Writ Pap pf	40	6	6	6	6	
70¼	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	15200	14⅞	14⅛	14½	15
29¾	9¾	1	Anchor Cap	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
7¾	1⅛		Archer Daniels	500	25	24	24⅜	24
5	¾		Armour Ill2A	1500	4⅜	4	4	4⅛
83	2		Armour Ill B	1100	21¾	21½	21½	23¾
7	1⅛		Armour Ill pf	1800	42½	40½	40⅝	42½
9½	2		Armold Constable	200	31¾	31	31	32½
51¾	3¾		Artloom Corp	20	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
20	3½		Asso Apparel Ind	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
61½	18		Asso Dry Goods	300	12¼	12	12	12
51¾	15		Asso Dry G 1pf	200	47	47	47	47
80⅛	34⅜		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	44	44	44	44
59⅜	16½		Atchison T&SF	1900	50½	48½	49⅛	49¾
31⅝	22⅞		Atl Coast Line	700	32¼	31	31	32½
39⅛	9	1	Atl Refining	700	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	29¾
28¼	11⅝		Atlas Powder	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
84¼	31¼		Atlas Tack	400	30⅝	30¼	30¼	32
9⅜	4½	2	Auburn Auto	1200	39	37¼	37¾	39½
11⅝	8½		Austin Nichols	3200	8¼	6¾	8¼	6¾
			Aviation Corp Del	8200	8	7½	7½	7⅞

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3500	11	10½	10½	11⅜
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	31	31	31	
39¼	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5000	23½	22⅝	22⅝	23⅜
7	1⅞	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	25¼	24¼	24¼	25½
27	7	..	Barnsdall A	3500	9	8¼	8½	9
12½	3½	..	Beatrice Cream	200	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
96½	62¼	5.86	Belding Hem	300	93⅜	92	92	93⅜
15	13¼	1½	Bell Tel Rys ppf	400	90⅞	90¼	90⅝	91¼
21¾	6⅞		Beneficial Ind Loan	200	14⅜	14	14	14
33⅛	8	1	Bendix Aviation	2700	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
49¼	10⅛	1	Best & Co	200	24	24	24	24½
82	25½	..	Bethlehem Steel	5100	30	28	28½	30¼
29½	6⅜	..	Beth Steel pf	300	29¼	29¼	29¼	30¼
19⅞	3½	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	22	21¾	21¾	22¾
54⅞	9½	2	Blaw Knox	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
37⅞	78	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	900	44⅜	43½	43½	44¾
21⅝	5½		Borden	2900	23½	23	23¼	23¼
14⅜	2⅝		Borg Warner	500	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
88⅛	21⅜	5	Briggs Mfg	1800	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅞
53⅞	28½	6	Brooklyn Un Gas	1400	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	29½
18¼	13¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	65	65	65	
19⅜	2¾		Brunswick Balke	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅜
9⅞	¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9	9	9	9⅜
35	3		Budd Mfg	900	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
5⅜	1		Budd Mfg pf	20	27¾	26⅛	26⅛	27¾
13¼	2½		Budd Wheel	500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
5	½		Bullard	200	6⅛	6	6	6⅜
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burns Bros A	100	21	21	21	21
23½	6¼		Burroughs Add	4500	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	13¾
9	3		Bush T Bldgs pf	30	8	8	8	
43¼	8½		Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			Byers	1200	22½	21⅝	22	22⅜

—C—

2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16⅜	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	7	7	7	7
41½	7½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	5½	4⅝	4⅝	5¼
20⅞	7½	1	Canada Dry	1900	26½	25½	25¾	26½
35½	14	..	Canadian Pacific	1500	13	12⅜	12⅝	13¼
103½	38½	..	Cannon Mills	200	26	26	26	26¼
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh	8200	67¾	64	64⅞	68⅛
92	51½	..	Case Thresh pf	100	69	69	69	70
58⅞	4½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1200	20	19	19½	20¼
12¾	1½	..	Celanese Corp	14700	44⅞	42⅞	43⅞	45⅝
41	14	1½	Celotex Co pf	20	44½	44½	44½	41⅜
11⅜	2	..	Central Aguirre	400	30	29⅝	30	31¼
44¾	5⅞	..	Century Ribbon	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
7¾	1	..	Cerro de Pasco	9200	34½	32	33	34⅛
52½	14⅞	2	Certain-Teed	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
49¼	24½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	3200	34⅜	34	34	34½
7⅜	1⅜	..	Che & Ohio	2900	41½	40¼	40¼	41⅜
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
11¾	1	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
11⅜	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
16	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	8¼
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'western	1400	8¼	8	8	8¾
12⅜	2½	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	15½	15½	15½	16
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜
10½	2	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	18	18	18	18¾
19½	3½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	7	6	6	4
10⅛	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	5½	5½	5½	
34	5	..	Childs Company	400	4⅜	3¾	3¾	5⅜
21½	6	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	20	19⅝	20	20
52⅝	7¾	2	Chile Copper	10	15	15	15	
23⅜	7⅛	..	Chrysler	28700	42¾	40½	41	41¾
3⅝	1⅛	..	City Ice & Fuel	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
41½	10	1	City Stores vte	1100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
22⅜	7	..	City Stores	200	27	27	27	27
88	49	6	Cluett Peabody	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
26	3	..	Colgate-Palm-P pf	100	81	81	81	
17⅝	3½	..	Colgate-Palm-P pf	900	17⅜	17	17½	17½
54	14	..	Collins & Aikman	800	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
28½	9	.50a	Colo Fuel & Ir	170	15	14¾	14¾	14
27¾	6⅜	..	Columbia Gas	4500	13½	13	13⅛	13⅝
17½	23⅛	2	Columbia Pic vtc	200	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
19	4	..	Columbian Carb	600	53¼	52½	52½	52¼
39½	16	3	Comm Credit	900	15¼	14½	14⅜	15½
43½	18	2	Comm Cred A	100	34½	34½	34⅝	
97⅝	84	6	Comm Inv Tr	700	35⅞	34½	34½	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	300	90½	89	90¼	35
69¼	21	..	Comm Solvents	28600	33¼	31⅞	32½	89⅞
60½	52	4½	Comwlth & So	4500	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	33⅛
27⅝	7⅜	1	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	28	28	28	2¼
60	52	..	Congoleum Nairn	1800	23¾	22½	23	28½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Ry & Lt	10	53	53	53	23¾
14⅞	5⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3½	3½	
64⅛	39½	3.40	Consol Film I pf	500	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas	5400	42⅝	40¼	41⅜	
5½	2	..	Consol Gas pf	1900	86½	83	83	
10⅝	5	..	Consol Laundries	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
3¼	1⅛	..	Consol Oil	12600	12½	11⅝	11⅝	
10¼	1⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	1⅛	..	Consol Textile	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	3	..	Container A	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	
4½	1⅛	..	Container B	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	
69	35¼	2½	Cont Baking A	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Baking B	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Can	2100	64⅞	64½	64½	
4	1	..	Cont Diz Fibre	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Insurance	900	25¼	25	25⅛	
90½	45⅝	3	Cont Motors	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
39½	23	..	Cont Oil	3600	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
14¾	2	2¶	Corn Products	1600	79½	77½	77½	
65	14¼	..	Coty	400	4	3¾	3¾	
44	5	..	Cream of Wheat	500	28¼	27½	27½	
65	16	4	Crosley Radio	400	10½	10	10½	
37½	9	..	Crown Cork & S	900	31¾	31	31	
11½	1½	..	Crown Will Pap 1pf	10	53	53	53	
59½	20¾	2½	Crown Zellerback	300	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
66	30	..	Crucible Steel	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
43⅜	11⅝	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	4⅜	4	4	
8	2	..	Cudahy Packing	200	40	39½	39½	
			Curtis Pub pf	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	
			Curtiss-Wright	1900	2¾	2¾	2½	
			Curtiss-Wrig A	900	5¼	4¼	4¾	

—D—

18⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
49	5¾		Deere & Co	10400	31	29⅜	29⅝	30⅝
93¾	37⅞		Del & Hudson	1200	52	51	51	51¼
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	3800	23⅜	22⅜	23	23½
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	300	60	59	59	62½
33⅞	10		Devoe & Ray A	300	30¾	29½	30	30
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
39½	12	1.80	Dome Mines	12300	38¾	37½	37⅞	38¼
26⅜	10⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	20¾	20	20	20⅜
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	200	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝
85¾	52½	2	du Pont de Nem	7500	78⅛	76¼	77¼	78⅛
92	83¾	5	Dunlap Silk pf	1600	92	92	92	
102⅛	90		Duquesne Lt pf	50	96	96	96	

—E—

80¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	74	73	73	74½
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	
5¼	3⅜	.20b	Eaton Mfg	3300	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15½
16	10		Eitingon S pf	900	11⅞	11½	11½	11½
22	4		Elec Auto-Lite	500	20¼	20¼	20¼	21⅞
88½	75	7	Elec Auto-L pf	4400	14⅞	14	14	14
8¼	1		Elec Boat	10	75	75	75	
41¼	1		Elec & Mus ndl	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	2400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
32⅜	6½		El Pw&L 6% pf	3600	6¾	5¾	6	6¼
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	12½	12	12	12⅝
497⅛	15		Engineers Pub S	500	38½	38¼	38¼	38¼
13⅜	6½	1	Engineers PS ww	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
25⅜	3¾		Equitable Off Bld	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	18
29½	4½		Erie RR	200	9½	9½	9½	9¾
23¼	2½		Erie RR 1pf	2100	18	14½	14½	15⅜
18⅛	3		Erie RR 2pf	800	16½	15¾	15¾	17
11½	9		Eureka Vacuum	200	12	12	12	
			Evaporating Buffet	300	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	12
				50	9½	9	9	7¼

—F—

42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	25½	25½	25½	
4⅞	¾	..	Fed Screw W	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	25	24½	24½	
95	81	6½	Filene's pf	30	91	91	91	
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	4200	21½	20	20	
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	71½	71½	71½	
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	200	53	51	53	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 26	Last Oct. 25
19	9½	..	Follansbee B	150	9½	9½	9½	9½
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	14½	14	14	14½
71	32½	..	Foster-Wheel pf	30	44¼	44¼	44¼	
23⅝	2	..	Foundation	600	12	10½	10½	12
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	700	15⅝	14½	14½	15½
150	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	300	149¼	149¼	149¼	
47⅞	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1700	45¼	44½	45¼	44½

—G—

5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	400	8¼	8	8	7⅞
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	1000	28½	29	29½	30
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1200	15½	14	14	15½
20⅛	11½	..	Gen Baking	700	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	1100	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅝
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	200	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
30¼	10¼	.40	Gen Electric	22600	20	19⅛	19¼	19⅜
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12	12	12	11⅞
39⅝	21	1.80	Gen Foods	2300	34⅝	34	34	34⅜
2⅝	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	1	1	1	
47¼	24½	2.06	Gen G & E cv pf	200	11	11	11	
71	35½	3	Gen Ital Edison	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	
55⅜	10	1	Gen Mills	400	65	64	64⅝	65
95	65½	5	Gen Motors	30200	28	27⅛	27½	27⅝
10½	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	88	87¾	88	88
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1	1	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	35	31½	31½	31½
19¼	2½	..	Gen Realty	700	31	30¾	31	
20¼	9¾	1	Gen Refractories	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
2⅜	⅞	..	Gillette Saf Raz	200	10½	10½	10½	
20	2¼	..	Gimbel Bros	3400	12	11½	11½	12
91½	48	7	Glidden	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
16	3	..	Glidden ppf	2000	16	15¼	15¼	15⅞
27⅜	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	2600	7¾	7	7	
16	6	..	Gold Dust	1900	18¼	18	18¼	18
23⅜	3	..	Gold Dust pf	100	100	100	100	
63	9	..	Goodrich	3800	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
47½	7	..	Goodrich pf	300	35⅞	34	34	35⅞
15½	7	..	Goodyear	8400	32	30¼	31	31⅝
8⅝	1	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
37⅛	7	2.

Financial: News and Comment

Slowing Down Of Employment Seen In Recent Weeks

Factories Less Active but Volume of Earnings Is Holding Up Well

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Increased factory employment between mid-August and mid-September, with larger total wage earnings, is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Preliminary reports covering more recent weeks indicate some decrease in employment but a continuation of about the same volume of earnings.

"During September and the first half of October, industrial activity declined, as it had in August, following the rapid expansion of the spring and early summer," the Board said. "Factory employment and pay rolls increased further between the middle of August and the middle of September.

"Industrial production, as measured by the board's seasonally adjusted index, declined from 91 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in August to 84 per cent in September. Activity decreased in most lines of industry, and particularly in those in which output had increased rapidly in earlier months.

"Production of steel, lumber, cement, bituminous coal, and petroleum declined considerably and automobile output was reduced.

"Deliveries of silk to mills were small in September, while consumption of cotton and wool, although reduced during the month, was nevertheless larger than in other recent years at this season.

Meat packing plants were more active partly because of processing of pigs under the Government's emergency marketing program, and output of flour was larger than the exceptionally small volume produced in August.

"In the first half of October further declines in output of automobiles, bituminous coal and petroleum were reported. Steel mill activity, after increasing in the first half of October, receded in the third week."

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Earnings, hours of work and employment showed encouraging increases in September, according to the findings of the National Industrial Conference Board's regular monthly survey of employment conditions in the manufacturing industry.

Average hourly earnings of all wage-earners combined in the 25 manufacturing industries reporting to the conference board increased from 49.7 cents in August to 53.1 cents in September, or 6.8 per cent. The advance in average hourly earnings since the low point in June, when they were 45.2 cents, was 17.5 per cent. Average hours of work per week were reduced from 38.8 hours to 36.8 hours, or 5.2 per cent. Notwithstanding the reduction in hours of work per wage-earner, average weekly earnings increased from $19.25 to $19.46 or 1.1 per cent. This increase, however, was more than offset by a rise of 1.3 per cent in living costs, with the net result that real weekly earnings fell slightly, 0.2 per cent, the summary shows.

The number of persons employed in these 25 industries increased 2.8 per cent in September over August, a smaller month-to-month rise than was observed last month. This increase in employment together with the increase in actual weekly earnings made weekly pay-roll disbursements in September 3.9 per cent higher than in August. Total man-hours, however, fell off 2.5 per cent, indicating a slackening in business activity as compared with August.

Port Plans Battle For Uniform Rates On Goods Storage

A "test case" on storage of imported China clay, recently instituted by the Boston Port Authority, looms as the forerunner of a big battle before the I. C. C., involving storage practices on all water-borne products stored-in-transit, at all North Atlantic ports.

At present, Boston and Portland, Maine, enjoy the lowest China clay storage rate on the Atlantic coast. This is 40 cents a ton the first month and 30 cents monthly thereafter, as against $1 a ton and 60 cents thereafter in other ports.

The New England Freight Association, alleged by Boston port leaders to be acting on orders of the Trunk Line Association, has just served notice of intention to increase New England rates to match those of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Vigorous opposition has been formally launched by the Port Authority, the Foreign Commerce Club, the New England Pulp and Paper Association, and the City of Boston, through Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman.

As for the product itself, it is relatively small. The issue, however, is one of principle rather than immediate shipments. This China clay happens to be practically the only major product as to storage, that Boston holds an advantage upon at present.

New Issue Offered By the Treasury

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Acting Secretary Acheson of the Treasury has invited tenders for $60,000,000 of Treasury bills, to be sold at discount to the highest bidders.

They will be dated Nov. 1, and mature on Jan. 31, 1934. Upon maturity they are to be redeemed at face value. The purpose of the issue is the retirement of an equivalent amount in similar maturing obligations.

Something Lighter From the News Mill

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Oct. 26

A SOCIETY girl who made her début in Washington, tried drama and even bowed before royalty, has forsaken so glamorous a whirl to become a page in a Mellon citadel of finance.

She is Miss Kathleen Knox, slim granddaughter of the late Philander C. Knox, Attorney-General under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and Secretary of State in the Taft Cabinet.

The young woman, still in her twenties, wears the same regulation one-piece gray woolen frock with white pique collar as the other page girls in the Union Trust Company and appears to like it equally as well as the fashionable gown in which she was presented at the Court of St. James's last year.

And already she is demonstrating one of the traits for which Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, multi-millionaire financier and one-time political power, is noted. She is close-mouthed. The extent of her comment is, "I'm interested in learning banking or I wouldn't be here."

U. S. Export Total In September Has 22 P. C. Increase

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Higher domestic prices and better international dollar exchange rates, plus normal seasonal changes, were credited today by officials with helping the United States to turn an unfavorable $24,000,000 trade balance in August into a favorable balance of $13,000,000 last month.

In announcing today that September imports were $147,000,000 against exports of $160,000,000. Mr. E. A. Tupper, of the Commerce Department's division of economic research, said it was natural for last month's exports to rise about 14 per cent above August because of seasonal factors.

But the increase was 22 per cent, jumping from $131,000,000 in August.

More favorable dollar exchange was credited with at least a portion of this reversal. The exchange, officials said, also was reflected in imports which usually show an August-September drop of only 1 per cent but slumped last month from $155,000,000 to $147,000,000.

The dollar value of foreign trade during the last three months shows substantial gains from the corresponding period of last year. Exports in the third quarter were valued at 2.5 per cent more than in the same quarter in 1932 and imports at 65 per cent more.

Export prices, which have been aided by an increased demand both at home and abroad, have moved upward. Between March and September the average unit value of meat products advanced 37 per cent, wheat 89 per cent, apples 33 per cent and unmanufactured cotton 42 per cent.

Total exports so far this year were estimated at $1,104,000,000 against $1,187,000,000 last year; imports reached $1,037,000,000 this year compared with $1,015,000,000, to give the United States an excess of $67,870,000 of imports this year compared with $171,758,000 last year.

Dr. Butler Wins Harriman Bank Suit

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, won a suit in Brooklyn Federal Court today to compel the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company to return to him more than $300,000 of an alleged brokerage account.

Mr. Butler claimed that he had maintained a brokerage account with Harriman & Company for 20 years. Joseph W. Harriman, he said, was connected with this company.

When Mr. Harriman subsequently became head of the Harriman bank he continued to advise Dr. Butler and he urged him, according to the complaint, to transfer his account to the bank and put up stocks and bonds as security. Dr. Butler sued for return of the securities.

To Make This Train Hum, Step On the 'Gas'; Luxurious, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25—Symbolic of the "New Deal" in passenger transportation and bristling with ultra modern ideas in speed, comfort, safety and economy in rail travel, the Budd Manufacturing Company, of this city, has just completed for the Texas & Pacific Railroad a two-car steel "shotwelded" air-conditioned, rubber-tired, gasoline driven train which will leave in a few days for Fort Worth, Texas, under its own 480 horsepower.

It will provide 50 per cent more speed than the two-car steam train it is replacing, with one-fifth of the horsepower and one-sixth of the weight at one-half of the operating cost.

Making a maximum of 75 miles an hour, with luxurious seating and baggage accommodations for 76 passengers, separate compartments and toilet facilities for white and Negro travelers and the first standard railway postal compartment translated into stainless steel ever authorized by the United States Post Office Department, the only features of the new train reminiscent of past or current railroad practice are the signal cord and the fact that it runs on steel tracks.

On arrival it will be placed in service immediately, making the daily 500-mile round trip between Fort Worth and Texarkana to replace the present steam equipment on that run.

The complete train weighs only some 100,000 pounds, compared with a weight of approximately 600,000 pounds for a steam-driven train and locomotive of similar capacity. Both cars combined weigh only a little more than one-half the 80 tons of a standard steel sleeping car.

There will be no battles with sticking windows and no flying cinders in the second car. The windows are sealed shut and clean air, constantly circulated from ceiling ducts is refrigerated in summer and heated in winter. Indirect lighting, from the same ducts, is brilliant but with total absence of glare. The seats in both compartments are 38 inches wide, deeply upholstered and covered with finest quality blue leather.

This car rides on 16 pneumatic tires divided between two 8-wheeled trucks equipped with Timken roller bearings and is completely silent, there being no moving apparatus of any kind. It is further insulated from vibration by a flexible coupler of Budd design, between the cars.

Safety features of the train comprise a quick acting double braking system, complete automatic lighting and signal equipment, non-shatterable glass, automatic power and electrical shut-off to avoid fire hazard and automatic engine stops when oil pressure fails.

Oil Men Told By Ickes Chiseling To Be Prevented

May Invoke 'Big Stick' of Government Licensing to Control Output

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, administrator of the oil industry's NRA code, promised the oil men today that "cheating and chiseling would be stopped."

"The Administration means business," Secretary Ickes told 1000 leaders of the industry, in a speech before the American Petroleum Institute's convention.

Unless the Government's production orders, setting the amount each state can produce, were carried out, said Secretary Ickes, he would invoke the drastic powers given him by the oil code. The big stick in the code bag is government licensing. The Secretary did not specifically refer to this.

"I am informed that there is still too much oil being produced," he said. "Unless production is restricted to the figures permitted by my last order, I intend to exercise the drastic powers given my by the oil code.

"If necessary, I will invoke these extraordinary powers on Nov. 1, next. Fair notice has been given that when it puts a limit on the crude oil to be produced, the Administration means business."

Some of his hearers, among them Louis Titus, Washington attorney and adviser to the code authorities, expressed the belief that the first of the "extraordinary powers" Secretary Ickes might invoke would be the power to cross state lines, where states themselves have failed to carry out his production orders, and issue quotas to the individual fields himself.

"I regret to say that in spite of the fair attitude of the government with respect to production, there has been some cheating," Ickes said.

"There has been a renewed attempt to produce 'hot' oil. I assure you we will keep after these renegades until we persuade them that the federal law is not lightly to be disregarded."

The term "hot oil," he explained, referred to oil brought up in excess of the producer's quota, and in violation of the state limits.

Only rigid control of production, the oil administrator said, could solve the oil industry's troubles. He said he did not believe that fixing minimum prices, such as he has announced would go into effect in December, would serve as a remedy by itself.

"Price fixing, powerful and drastic remedy that it is, cannot serve to keep prices where they ought to be if production is permitted to be out of bounds," he said.

Fertilizer Costs Too High Declare Georgia Farmers

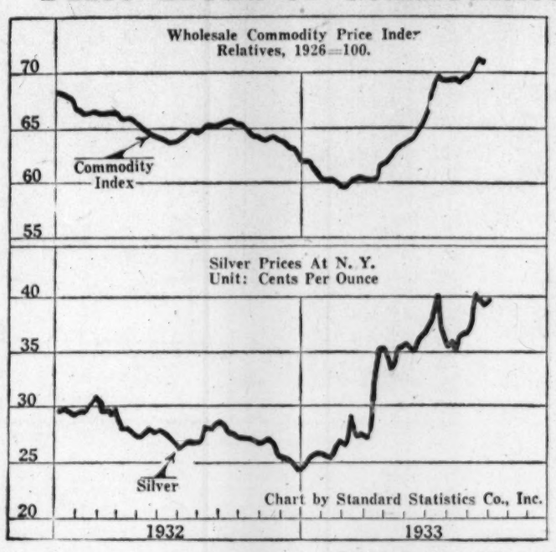
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—While farmers in Georgia received about $13,000,000 from the Government for plowing in cotton, and while the smaller marketable crop brought in about the same turn as it did last year, due to increased prices, cost of fertilizer and other materials needed for production have increased out of all proportion, says Mr. Harry Brown, extension director of the University of Georgia. The farmer has been able to pay some of his debts and has full confidence in President Roosevelt, he says.

"We are getting reports daily and in conversation with the farmers themselves, which show us that the Georgia grower is ready to go any limit in support of President Roosevelt's plans to better American agriculture," he added.

"It is a rather unusual thing, but today the Georiga farmer wants teeth put into any agreement he signs. He is willing to do his part, but wants to know his neighbor is doing the same thing."

Silver Price Course Follows Price Trend of Commodities



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Powerful Added Stimulus Also Would Be Use of Metal as Vehicle for Inflation, Likely to Be Sponsored by Silver Bloc in Congress

The silver price trend is being governed by two sets of factors, says the Standard Statistics Company. First, any kind of currency inflation would affect silver indirectly as it raised the general commodity price level. Secondly, the use of silver as a vehicle for inflation would prove a powerful added stimulus. With the probability that such measures will be paraded before the public through spokesmen for the inflationists in Congress, there is reason to expect speculative activity to appear periodically in the silver market.

A study of the accompanying chart shows how the price of silver and the index for commodities in general have fluctuated in the same general manner over the past two years.

The World's Business

Trade With Manchoukuo

A RECENT note of mine commenting on the striking advance in American exports to Manchoukuo and speculating on future possibilities was written solely on the basis of statistics. These are contained in the valuable China Monthly Report put out by the United States Department of Commerce. The figures were taken from the last issue of this report. Now comes a commentary from the department's representatives in Manchoukuo which was left out of the regular report because it apparently had not arrived in time for insertion. The following extract is highly instructive: "In general it may be stated that non-Japanese merchants, especially Russians, who at present dominate the import market, have little confidence in the future of Manchuria, especially in so far as their participation in any benefits from improvements is concerned. Many of them are contemplating an exodus to points in China, while only a few are beginning to seek a purely native market. They find it increasingly difficult to hold their own against Japanese competition, and a spirit of pessimism prevails. Dealers in automotive products, agricultural machinery, and other items not manufactured in Japan, are looking forward to an enlarged turnover when the countryside finally has become peaceful and when the extensive road construction program will have materialized." Which bears out more or less what I hazarded, though the record figures for Manchoukuo - United States trade made me hesitate somewhat in regard to prognostication.

* * *

Matter of Statistics

The great advance in American trade with Manchoukuo may simply be the result of a change in nomenclature. In China's customs records, imports are not credited to the original point of consignment, but to the last port of shipment. American cotton from the Gulf ports, often sent to China via Kobe, appears in the Chinese customs returns as Japanese imports; American lumber is often put on board vessels sailing from Vancouver and is recorded in China as having come from Canada; American flour sent to Shanghai may be transshipped to Dairen, but will appear in the Dairen returns as coastwise trade, and not as imports from the United States. Now Manchoukuo is separated from China. Also Japan is anxious to make a good showing that the "Open Door" is still wide open. Is it not possible that American goods which have hitherto been credited to the port of transshipment are now being recorded in the Manchoukuo returns as coming from the port of ultimate origin?

* * *

By Way of Justification

"History has shown that apart perhaps from wars and religious intolerance no single factor has been more productive of misery and misfortune than the high degree of variability in the general price level. This may sound like an extravagant statement, but so far from being of the nature of demagogic outburst, it is clearly demonstrable from the course of events in various countries ever since money became an important element in the life of civilized communities. A stable price level is a thing to be desired, second only to international and domestic peace."—Extract from the Monthly Review of the Midland Bank, Limited, London, June-July, 1927.

Sentimental Inflation

As the President shrewdly suspected, his Sunday talk immediately had the result of depreciating the exchange level of the dollar and influencing a mark-up in security and commodity prices. All as the result of words. The President simply announced a policy that he would pursue sometime in the future. No gold was bought. Not even a rate at which the R. F. C. will start its operations was set. Yet both events were *anticipated* in the markets. By whom? Of course the speculators, who live and have their being in anticipation. Immediately after the announcement, they began to sell the dollar and to buy those commodities and titles to property which, in their opinion, would benefit when the policy was put into effect. Obviously, gold would be the leading beneficiary. So there was a rush for the stocks of gold-mining corporations. Then the commodities that are susceptible to a world price were boosted—farm prices. Are we beginning another spring spree among the speculators? At that time, move after move was made to create what was called an "inflation psychology." These moves achieved their object, but, when the sentiment was becoming exhausted in the absence of promised events, speculation, which is as quick on the downside as on the upside, began selling. Whereat it was announced that speculation was a noxious thing, though its fruits in the rising prices in spring were regarded, *at the time*, as wholly constructive. Speculation again seems to have been given its head. It will probably be denounced if it doesn't maintain the new pace; that is, unless the President takes new steps to curb it. This latter is said to be under very close consideration at the White House, and observers in Washington would not be at all surprised to see some new and drastic regulations put out which would put the exchanges in a strait-jacket.

* * *

British Equalization Fund

Much is now heard about Britain's Exchange Equalization Fund. This is a huge block of money voted by Parliament for use in ironing out fluctuations in the foreign exchange of the pound by buying and selling foreign currencies. The suspicion will not down that, prior to the American lapse off gold, the British were trying to keep the exchange below the level which would be reached as the result of natural forces—that is, as the result of the equation in Britain's international payments. It would have been quixotic, however, for Britain to have done so. It would have meant throwing good money away in the hope of capturing trade which was being rapidly shut out anyway by tariffs, embargoes and the like. Britain's effort was to find a natural level for its currency, and to offset violent and speculative ups and downs. The United States will now create a similar fund in the R. F. C. In France this aspect of the policy is hailed as marking the end of violent ups and downs in dollar exchange, but, if we bear in thought that President Roosevelt intends to put American prices up, and thinks that one way to do so is to put exchange down, the effort must presumably be directed toward offsetting violent ups. That is to say, the tendency will be to keep dollars depreciated artificially. This conclusion is reinforced by the conduct of the dollar since Sunday. After several weeks, during which it climbed up steadily, it has been knocked down again to the level from which it started to climb.

H. B. E.

New Money Policy Hailed Hopefully By Gold Miners

Far West Expects Rise in Value of Output of at Least One-Third

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 26—Generally hopeful feelings greeted President Roosevelt's pegging the price of gold at $31.36 an ounce—his latest move in the nation's new gold policy—throughout the Rocky Mountain mining region.

Predominate in the famous old mining camps strung along the high front range were expectations the move would do much toward reviving the long more or less dormant gold mining business in the West. This will result, Denver Mint officials believe, because the President's action gives indications that the high price for gold will continue for some time.

In addition to being higher than London quotations, the Government's new gold mart saves miners approximately $1.50 per ounce in handling charges paid on shipments made since the lifting of the gold embargo last month. But miners had hoped the government price would be higher.

A less optimistic view is taken by many who point to the Department of the Interior's recent bulletin (No. 69312) which presents a gloomy outlook toward new gold possibilities, holding that the United States has been pretty well prospected out. But this is somewhat offset by experienced operators who look for profits under the "New Deal" in gold through large tonnage production and manufacturing methods applied to mining, as at the Homestake mine at Lead, S. D.

In Denver, a note of caution was sounded by Mr. Perry M. Moore, head of the Better Business Bureau, against promoters who will doubtless use the President's move in efforts to stimulate stock sales in extremely speculative ventures.

No reliable estimates were available on what the new gold policy would mean in dollars and cents to the region; but $15,000,000 in gold was deposited with the Denver Mint last year and the increase in price alone—not considering the expected production increase—would raise this figure at least one-third this year.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26—Some hopeful views are taken in certain well informed circles here of prospects of a successful issue in President Roosevelt's latest move in buying gold, in contrasting with the belittling comments of the British press the last two days.

Thus, a high authority said to the Monitor today, "The President has now picked up the scent where he went off it last July." The same authority added, "Once it is realized that gold will be bought or sold to whatever extent may be necessary to bring dollar commodity prices to some predetermined level, it may not be even requisite to carry such transactions to completion in order to effect the desired result."

This view does not deny that a rise in commodity prices necessarily consequent upon buying internally produced gold may be inconsiderable. On the other hand, it suggests that the "sound money" clique here, which has been decrying the probable effects of the President's move is entirely premature, especially if ability be now shown to extend Reconstruction Finance Corporations dealings to gold produced outside as well as inside of America.

President Roosevelt was hailed today in London stock exchange as the "gold share bull's protector." It was also suggested in the city of London that such a rise in general commodity prices as has occurred is "psychological" only.

Government Buys 6,800,500 Bushels Wheat for Relief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation up to yesterday has purchased 6,800,500 bushels of wheat of which 700,500 bushels was cash wheat.

Announcement of the purchase of wheat by the Relief Administration was made after Harry L. Hopkins, administrator, had asked for bids on 15,000,000 pounds of canned beef to be distributed to the needy.

The purchases of wheat, the Administration said, included 5,000,000 bushels of December and 1,100,000 bushels of May futures.

The Relief Administration and the Farm Credit Organization, which is buying the wheat, declined to announce how much wheat is to be purchased.

It was learned unofficially, however, that large purchases are likely to be made during the next few months, as the wheat is needed for relief purposes.

The Relief Administration said it was buying flour from time to time, and will continue to do so if its supply of wheat proves insufficient.

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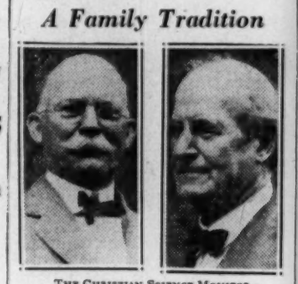

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, Modern Inflationist, Shown With His Brother, William Jennings Bryan, Inflationist of the '90's.

Gov. Bryan Voices Inflation Plea Of Great Commoner

LINCOLN, Neb. Oct. 26 (AP)—Hope that President Roosevelt's gold purchase plan would mean "more basic money" was expressed by Gov. Charles W. Bryan as he echoed the more money pleas voiced by his brother, William Jennings Bryan, 37 years ago.

The Governor said the silver issue declined after his brother failed to win the presidency on his free coinage campaign of 1896 but the only reason was because of "the discovery of a great deal of additional gold and improved processes of refining."

"Gold," Governor Bryan said, "thus served the need for additional money and for a number of years the silver question was not acute. Conditions are now arising which it seems to me means that money must be issued on our present large gold supply or on silver in order to increase the currency, in other words, inflation."

Bryan said such money was necessary to "replace money burned in 1921 and 1922 by the Federal Reserve Bank under the Harding Administration to the extent of $3,000,000,000.

"Deflation of the currency at that time," he said, "was both illegal and immoral. It was done to force a reduction in the cost of living or in other words to drive down agricultural prices.

"The Republicans in 1920 pledged themselves to deflate because prices were high. That's the only pledge they kept and that destroyed the prosperity of the country."

Governor Bryan said he assumed the Government would issue new currency against the gold it is to purchase and predicted the amount would determine whether the movement was a success in raising farm prices.

Promoters of Gold Mines Try to Evade The Securities Act

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Taking advantage of aroused public interest in gold, some western mining companies are offering stock to investors by an ingenious expedient through which they apparently hope to avoid the responsibilities imposed by the Federal Securities Act, the National Better Business Bureau, New York City, announced in a nation-wide warning to investors today.

Under the terms of the Act, the bureau explained, any company offering a new issue of securities for sale must furnish investors with a prospectus containing complete disclosure of all material facts affecting the issue and must file a registration statement with the Federal Trade Commission.

Some new gold mining enterprises in an apparent effort to evade these restrictions are offering their shares to investors free of charge. With the stock comes a glowing but incomplete report about the company and its prospects.

The catch is that the stock is assessable, and the new stockholders soon receive notices of assessment which they must pay or lose their equity.

Such methods of raising funds are in violation of the spirit of the Securities Act, the bureau warned, even though they may not prove to be in conflict with the letter of the law, and investors who participate on the basis of the meager information furnished by the offering company are denying themselves the protection which the Federal Securities Act provides.

AAA Now Comes To Assistance Of Corn Belt Farmer

Offers 50 Cents a Bushel Loan to Those Who Will Cut Acreage

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Another "substantial lift" for hard-pressed farmers of the corn belt was announced last night by Mr. George N. Peek, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Loans will be made on corn properly warehoused and sealed on the farm in the five states which have farm warehousing acts. These are Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota and Kansas.

This new corn loan policy follows the same general principles as that already in effect for corn, under the Commodity Credit Corporation. Loans will be made on the basis of 50 cents a bushel for No. 2 December corn at Chicago. The corn will be stored under seal on the farm with warehouse receipts as collateral.

In order to get the loan, farmers must agree to participate in the A. A. A.'s corn-hog-reduction-control campaign, requiring a 20 per cent reduction in corn acreage and a 25 per cent cut in hog farrowing. The loan will be in the nature of an advance to farmers who sign this agreement.

The 50-cent loan will have the effect of pegging somewhat the price of corn at the Chicago market. The price the Government will pay is about 2½ cents above yesterday's closing market.

The total of the sum to be let to farmers with warehouse receipts as collateral has not yet been estimated. It will be approximately the same, however, as proposed by some farm leaders who advocated loans of 67 cents a bushel on three-fourths of the corn stored.

Bank Clearings 10.4 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Bank clearings at leading American cities for the week ended Oct. 25 totaled $4,674,939,000, an increase of 10.4 per cent over a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reports. New York City clearings rose 11.2 per cent while the aggregate for cities outside was 8.7 per cent above the like 1932 week.

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The Young Folks' Page

Who Was Will o' the Wisp?

Dennis Holt is puzzled at the mystery of his home-coming to Langford, Yorkshire; his mother is sad and the change of name from Fendale to Holt is strange indeed. Later, he discovers the reason for this change. His father, Philip Fendale, the rightful Squire of Langford, has been wrongfully deprived of his ancestral home, accused of a crime he did not commit. He has since become a Jacobite, and as a masked highwayman, Will o' the Wisp by name, is in the service of Prince James Edward, the Pretender.

The day after this disclosure, Dennis and his two friends, the vicarage children, encounter on the moors the unkempt figure of Ragged Robin. This strange figure looked searchingly at Dennis. "Whose son be this, Master James?" he asked. "It seems to me I know the face." "'Tis Dennis Holt, new come to Cliff Cottage," answered Angela. But Ragged Robin laughed this explanation aside. "If you have no fear, boy, come at night and tell Robin your name," he said.

By MAY WYNNE

Chapter IV

IN HOT haste for adventure, Dennis planned his moonlight tryst with Ragged Robin. Not even James, he told himself, must know he meant to accept the invitation that very night. With impatience he waited for bedtime, and then sat down to keep vigil till his mother had retired.

In stockinged feet, a black cloak about his shoulders, his three-cornered hat drawn low over his curly head, he stole downstairs and out onto the moor. Here was his first real adventure and he made it alone.

How mysterious the moors looked under the waning moonlight! Dennis thought of all the foolish tales he had heard of boygarts and goblins, and then laughed, his chin up, his courage high, feeling sure that Ragged Robin would know of some way in which he could help his mother.

A Midnight Tryst

The blackened walls of the farm rose into view at last, and as he stood looking round he wondered if it were possible that anyone really lived amid such desolation. An owl hooted; from the wood came the barking of a dog; the flickering moonlight showed up the black trunks of the trees, and the quiet sweep of the moors. And then, as he hesitated, wondering how he should find his mysterious host, the figure of a man rose up from behind one of the broken walls and came toward him.

"Ragged Robin," said the boy excitedly, "here I am, Dennis Holt, from the cottage on the cliff."

The strange looking man drew near and laid his hand on Dennis's shoulder.

"Not Dennis Holt," he relpied, "for a Fendale you must be. The son, by some secret marriage, of Sir Philip."

"Yes, yes," said Dennis eagerly, "I am his son."

"Dennis Fendale, Dennis Fendale," murmured Robin. "Have you servitors and broad lands? Ar. you heir to a great name? Tell me, has justice been done?"

"Nay," said Dennis, wondering at the man's words. "Roger Argale, as you know, is Lord of the Manor, and I go by the name of Holt, and live at Cliff Cottage. We are poor in wealth, and my mother talks of taking orders for broideries. His enemies have robbed my father of his heritage. How can I claim it?"

"Come," signaled Robin, "this is the hour for which I have waited. You are the son of a man wronged by one of my kith and kin, who yet was not wholly guilty as you shall learn if you do not fear to follow in the darkness."

Together the man and the boy climbed over the ruins till they reached the spot where a heavy flagstone had been moved out of place showing a flight of stone steps.

"When the farm was my parents' home this way led to the pleasant cellars where our farm produce was stored," Ragged Robin explained. "Now it makes my home, but not for much longer. I have waited years, lad, in the hope of righting a wrong. Tonight I cease to wait."

With wildly beating heart Dennis followed down the steps. He had no fear, for something told him clearly he could trust this strange companion. On the stone floor of the cellar a lamp burned amid piles of sacks and many boxes.

Ragged Robin's Tale

"Sit yonder," said Ragged Robin, "and ask no questions. As I look at you, lad, it seems the little master is with me again, planning adventure as he loved to do."

"You knew my father?" Dennis cried, eagerly. "Oh tell me of him, for well I know he was brave and true."

"As all Fendales," Robin said, "brave and true and bold. I was the son of one of his father's tenants, and in those merry days little did we dream of what lay before us. I could sit here for many an hour telling of the times we had together, the little master and I." He paused for a space, and then recalling the task on hand, flung back some of the sacks, lifted a smaller flag aside, and diving down brought out a packet, carefully sewn in a piece of black cloth.

"Alan was my elder brother by many years," Ragged Robin began, as he handed the packet to Dennis. "He was a dreamy, nervous sort of lad, fearful of everything—though, to be sure, there was nothing to be frightened of." He paused, then began again. "One night Alan was out alone, and when he came in he was smoke-blackened and terrified. We tried to make him tell us what had happened but he refused to speak. Later that same night we heard the Hall had been destroyed by fire—but it was not until years later that he told me of the accident, by his hand, that had burned it down.

Again Ragged Robin paused, as if some scene lived in memory. "'Promise me this one thing,' the poor fellow said when he handed me this packet of papers, 'that you will give this into the hand of Philip Fendale or his son. Give me your word that a Fendale shall have it, for I am very sure Philip Fendale lives and suffers through me, as may his wife and child if all rumors are true.'"

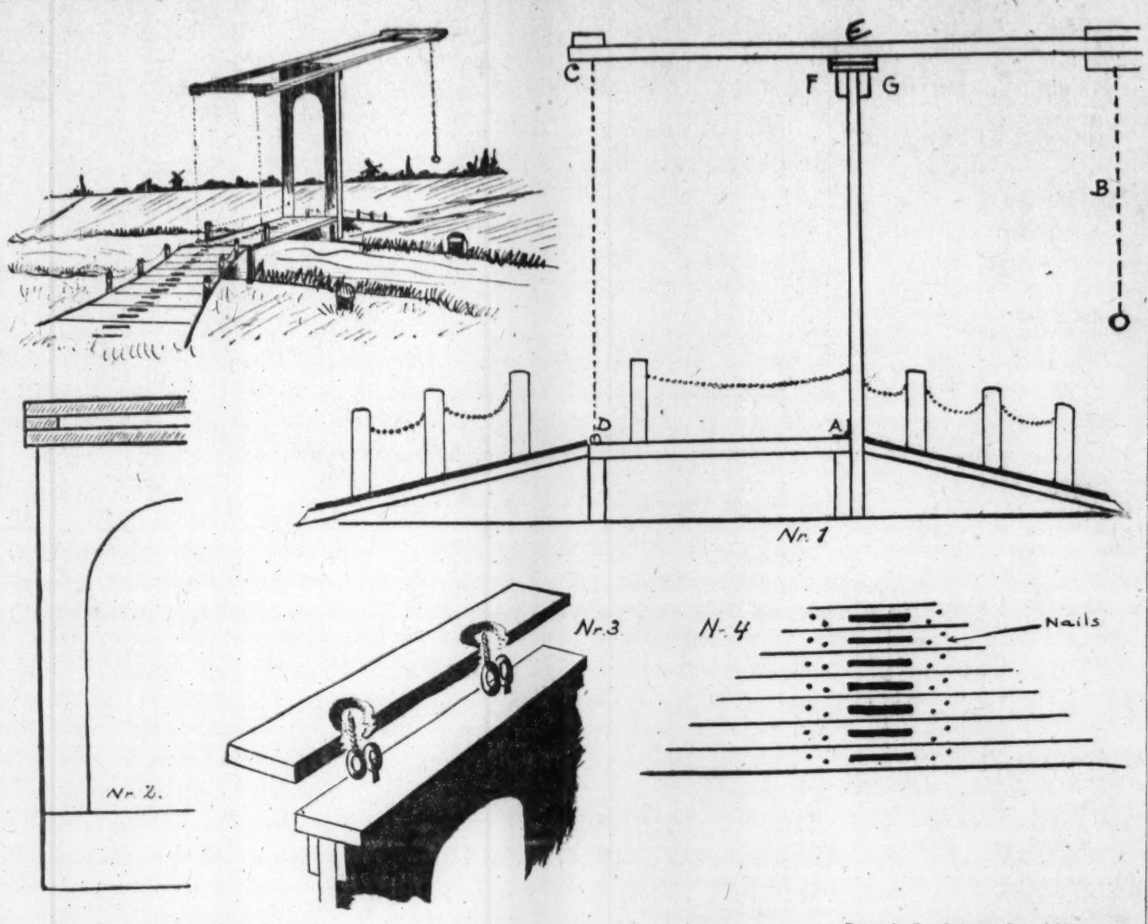
Dennis sat, pale with excitement, listening to the strange tale, and comparing it with what his mother had told him.

"You have been true indeed," he said, "but there is still much to be done, and it seems to me, Robin, that we must say no word of this matter till my father has been consulted."

Robin gave a sudden cry. "Philip Fendale?" he gasped. "Is it then possible Philip Fendale lives?"

But Dennis stood mute. Had he betrayed his mother's secret?

[To be continued next Thursday.]



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—General View of Bridge. Diagram Nr. 1—Bridge as Seen From the Side. No. 2—Portion of Bridge as Seen From Back. No. 3—Showing How the Hinge Works. No. 4—Sloping Approach, Showing Strips of Wood and Nails

Things to Make From Many Lands

A Dutch Draw-Bridge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THERE is, perhaps, no other country in the world possessing, for its size, so many rivers and streams, to say nothing of canals and ditches, as the Netherlands, it is natural that bridges—especially the old wooden drawbridge which can be operated by one man, should be looked upon as typical of the Dutch landscape.

In the town of Amsterdam alone there are 400 bridges, among which are still a good number of old wooden bridges spanning the small canals in the oldest parts of the town, while in the country, especially in the western part of the Netherlands, bridges are still far more numerous than mills.

The little sketch gives a general impression of the bridge as it may often be seen in the Netherlands. The diagrams 1 and 2 are the plans on which any amateur carpenter can work since they indicate the proportions required. Fig. 1 shows the bridge as seen from the side, and Fig. 2 as seen from the back (left section).

Constructed of Wood

The bridge may be constructed from ordinary deal wood. The upright part is made from one piece of wood through which the arch is cut. The lower portion, which spans the canal, also consists of a single piece of wood, and is connected to the upright portion by a hinge-joint in such a way as to allow it to swing up when necessary. (A)

The top piece is made of two long wooden strips joined together at the front by one smaller strip (C), and at the back by two smaller strips, one on top and one underneath. In the center there is a third small strip (E), connecting the two long strips. The top of the upright part is reinforced by a narrow wooden strip on either side (F and G), on top of which another wooden strip is nailed.

Fig. 3 shows clearly how the hinge works. An ordinary hinge joint would not work here, as the bridge, in that case, could not be drawn up as high as desired. Therefore, two very small screws are fixed into the top of the upper part, while two more small screws are fixed into the wooden strip at E. The eyes of the lower screws are made to lie close against the eyes of the upper screws, so that a piece of wire can be slipped through each couple to form a perfect hinge. In the diagram (No. 3) there are two imaginary holes cut out in the upper strip of wood to show how the screw eyes are turned.

How to Operate

From the point marked C two chains hang down and are connected to small screw eyes at the corners of the lower board, while a thicker chain at B, with a ring attached, is fastened to the back portion of the frame. When the ring is pulled downward the bridge is pulled up.

To complete your bridge add three small wooden poles to each side of the sloping approaches, and link them together with chains, thus forming the rails. There is also one pole connected with a chain to the uprights on each side of the bridge itself. The sloping approaches are cut out of one piece of wood, but, if you are sufficiently energetic, you can give the surface the appearance of real planks by covering them with a sheet of ¼-inch plywood, in which grooves are cut.

Minute nails hammered in, as shown in Fig. 4, serve to complete the illusion of planks. Small strips of wood can also be glued across the center of the approach and the bridge itself to indicate the horse path that often is found on such Dutch bridges, and which serves to give the hoofs of the horse a firmer hold.

When the bridge is completed, sandpaper it all over, and finish it off with a coating of clear varnish.

Rules for Correspondents

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

Mail Bag

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

I have long been interested in the Mail Bag and its progress, but have never before written. I am 15 years old and am interested in aeronautics, horse riding, reading, as well as all outdoor sports.

Melbourne is the second largest of the capitals of Australia and Kew is one of its suburbs. Next year Melbourne will celebrate her centenary, for it was not until 1834 that Batman founded the city, although others had sighted several different places along the coast. In July, 1851, Victoria obtained separation from New South Wales, and thus became a separate colony. We have a great number of interesting historical sites in Victoria and I should be glad to tell anyone all about them.

I have a dog whose name is Darkie and who remins me of Snubs with his antics. I love Snubs, don't you?

I hope to receive heaps of letters from girls all over the world, especially Scotland, and I promise to answer every one of them.

With best wishes for the continued progress of the Mail Bag,

Gwen C.

Arcata, California

Dear Editor:

I hope there is someone who is interested in an American boy. I am part Dutch and, of course, am interested in Holland.

Our class is writing to children in all parts of Europe, and I should like to hear from Holland. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade of the College Elementary School.

There is a wharf here out in Humboldt Bay. Sometime when I get a chance I mean to take a picture of a boat leaving the wharf. Part of the Redwood Highway runs around the bay to Eureka and I will get my father to stop the car and then I will snap a picture.

Are you interested in the U. S. A.? Please drop me a line. Richard T.

Battle Creek, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I should like to express my sincere appreciation for the Mail Bag and all the rest of The Christian Science Monitor which has always been a great help to me.

While visiting at the world's fair this summer, I had the pleasure of meeting one of my pen pals, Martin Redfield, with whom I have corresponded for nearly four years. We certainly had a wonderful time together; it was just like meeting an old friend you had always known. I am looking forward to a visit from him.

The fair was very interesting and educational. I was especially interested in the Travel and Transport Buildinigs and the wonderful progress which has been made in railroading in the past 100 years.

The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion was to me, the most interesting building of the fair. I was greatly impressed by the murals which related the gathering of the news in preparation for our paper and finally the distribution. It seemed to bring out the thought of one great daily international newspaper, published for the good of all mankind.

With best wishes to all the readers of the Mail Bag and to its staff, and I earnestly hope that other Mailbaggers will find and enjoy all the good which the Monitor has to offer.

"A Grateful Mailbagger"

Dave P. W.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Frances C. (15), Duluth, Minnesota.—Interested in stamp collecting.

Louise P. (16), Chicago, Illinois.—Interested in French, sewing and cooking.

Alice C. (17), Indianapolis, Indiana.—From abroad. Interested in scrapbook picture collecting and home interior decoration.

Jeannette C. (18), Glassboro, New Jersey.—From France. Interested in art and dramatics.

Over 20

Eric P. W., Golders Green, London, England.—Would like to exchange opinions on literature, the drama, educational systems and the social sciences.

Frances F., Augusta, Georgia.—Dancing teacher interested in hearing of the folk customs, dances, music and national costumes of foreign countries.

Olga S., Kiel-Hassee, Germany.—Interested in exchanging stamps.

Gladys M., Newport Pagnell, Bucks, England.—Desires correspondent.

Mary A. K., Anderson, Indiana.—From abroad. Interested in correspondence, reading, music, poetry and sports.

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Stamp collectors and amateur photographers know NuAce Corners are best for mounting stamps, postcards, photos, etc. Three styles. "Regular" for cards, large snapshots, etc. and "Junior" for single stamps, blocks, small prints, etc. in 6 colors, 100 to the package. Gold and Silver, 60 to the package. The new "Transparent" style gives full vision, 80 to the package.

Any style 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

ACE ART COMPANY
25 GOULD STREET READING, MASS.

Following the Blazed Trails

Joys of Autumn Time Hiking Around Boston

By IRVING D. APPLEBY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AUTUMN time is hiking time. Then it is that early dawn is crystal clear and sharp with the faint hint of frost. The skies are deeper blue, the sun warm and welcome, and the blue, hazy peaks in the distance lure one on and on. Then it is that evening comes swiftly and the stars peep out brilliant and gleaming, to find us still swinging along the darkening trail, happy, carefree and reveling in the beauty round about.

The Pleiades soar up from the eastern horizon followed by lovely Aldebaron of Taurus, and if we forget the call of home and wait till quite late in the evening, we shall be thrilled with the sight of great Orion rising from the sea to set his seven glorious lanterns aglow in the purple heavens. Of all seasonal joys of the year I doubt if any can compare with hiking the brown forest trails in a mountainous country in the golden autumn.

Most beautiful of all is the ever changing panorama of vivid coloring. Every tone from sheer flame color and scarlet, through all the parade of crimson, magenta, old rose and wine, to rich russet browns; these mingled with the ghostly white trunks of the birches, and the deep, deep green of the pines and hemlocks, send the wayfarer of the trails into raptures of delight and admiration.

The Blue Hills and Middlesex Fells

Probably few other young people who dwell in big cities have trail hiking opportunities comparable with those of the boys and girls of Boston. Added to the privileges of all that a great city can offer of labor, education, and advancement, our Boston youngsters are within a 10-cent car ride to the vast reaches of the Blue Hills to the south, the Middlesex Fells to the north and only a little farther from the lovely Lynn woods. In addition to these there are the Neponset River Reservation, Hemlock Gorge, the long reaches of the Charles River embankments, the beautiful Fenway and many other smaller havens.

Most alluring of these are the Blue Hills. They comprise a miniature mountain range of 14 summits, extending about eight miles across country from Readville to West Quincy. Their greatest elevation is just under 600 feet. There are about 36 miles of winding, white-blazed, hiking trails leading over the summits to all terminals, highways and bus lines. There are several deep, clear springs here and there, hidden away in the shadowy glens.

Here happy groups from schools and clubs are seen in large numbers nowadays, clad in serviceable khaki with stout boots, streaming single file over the trail, bareheaded, vociferous, happy. They pause on each peak to exclaim over the colorful vista. They camp at noon beside a spring and eat with ravenous appetites. Cameras are produced and all pose for snapshots. It is not necessary to ask anyone to smile. Luncheon over, all papers and refuse are gathered, the stronger boys tilt up a boulder and deposit the rubbish beneath it, the pressure of which quickly returns all to the soil.

Then packs are once more swung to brawny young shoulders, belts adjusted and alpenstocks in hand, they are off again. It is wise to employ a definite system in the handling of fair-sized parties on the trails. The writer, long experienced as a guide with such parties, believes that the youngest or weakest member of the group should lead, setting a pace that all others will follow with ease. The guide should follow the leader closely, so as to be in a position to see the course at all times. One other thoroughly reliable member should bring up the rear and should communicate a whistled signal, previously agreed upon with the guide, at intervals of five members to assure him that the line is unbroken.

Making Use of Rest Periods

The day's hike should be started at a very slow pace, increasing after the party is warmed to the work. Halts for rest should be both brief and frequent. The rest periods can often be profitably employed in little five-minute talks on woodcraft, bird lore, map reading, use of the compass, simple astronomy and other instructive subjects. A few rollicking songs put plenty of pep into the group and should be encouraged. It is a good plan for young hikers properly to clothe and equip themselves and, even on a brief hike on their local trails, to carry their packs, blankets (one each), ponchos, canteens, hand axes and the general outfit of the seasoned hiker. To this should be added simple emergency rations. A good rule is never to start a hike far back into an extensive forest without preparing to stay overnight. Then you will never be caught unprepared.

From Nahanton Hill we obtain our finest panorama of Boston, the harbor and all of Massachusetts Bay. One can watch a New York bound boat from here until it almost reaches the Cape Cod Canal. At the Crag Rocks is a rugged cliff with great caves. At Eagle Rock may be seen the largest cave in all the range. At Symphony Rock a group of overhanging pines which are never silent, sway in a perpetual updraft from the rocky gorge below, giving voice in a tone not unlike that of a distant organ.

The Harvard Observatory, the Eliot Memorial Bridge, Buck Hill, the Fern Spring, the Cragfoot Spring, the winding Blue Hill River; all of these are attractive to the explorers of the Hills. Then we must not forget Ponkapoag Pond, Houghton's Pond and several singsongy little brooks that meander through the valleys. Surely no Boston boy or girl can achieve full education without at least a dozen trips over the trails!

In the Middlesex Fells there are 19 miles of blazed trails, two splendid observation towers, a chain of tiny lakes and reservoirs. At the Lawrence Observatory in this reservation, a spot is marked on the upper rail where a well-trained signal company, made up of Monitor newsboys, one night carried on successful communication with a British signal officer, located on Chickatawbut, fully 20 miles distant, using only three-cell spotlights with the International code.

The Lynn woods have no blazed trails, but the bridle paths that wind through them lead one to the great Panther cave, the twin lookout towers, through lovely forests and around the shores of little sparkling lakes.

The hiking clubs are ready to go, the last lunch is packed, the last little frying pan strapped on and with a joyous cheer they're off. They may see Europe some day, and at least they hope to see America. But first, they are going to see the Wilds of Boston and give thanks for the far-sighted people who preserved all this loveliness for the young people of the twentieth century.

Liberty Under the Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some say that because the United States is a free country we have a right to do as we please. This is a mistake. No man ever did exactly as he pleased and no man ever will. There never was a community that did exactly as it pleased and there never will be. There neverr were 12 people who lived together in a community, savage or civilized, educated or ignorant, rich or poor, bond or free, who did not discover this. Men cannot live together in peace and amity unless the will of the majority is respected.

Liberty is not license. License would be to do just as one pleases whether it suits anyone else or not. Our freedom is UNDER THE LAW, not beyond it or outside it.

We are never at liberty to do wrong.

We are never at liberty to break the law.

We are never at liberty to injure other people.

But we are at liberty to do what the Golden Rule permits, to do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

We are always at liberty to do what is right, to be unselfish, to help others and to make life brighter for other people.

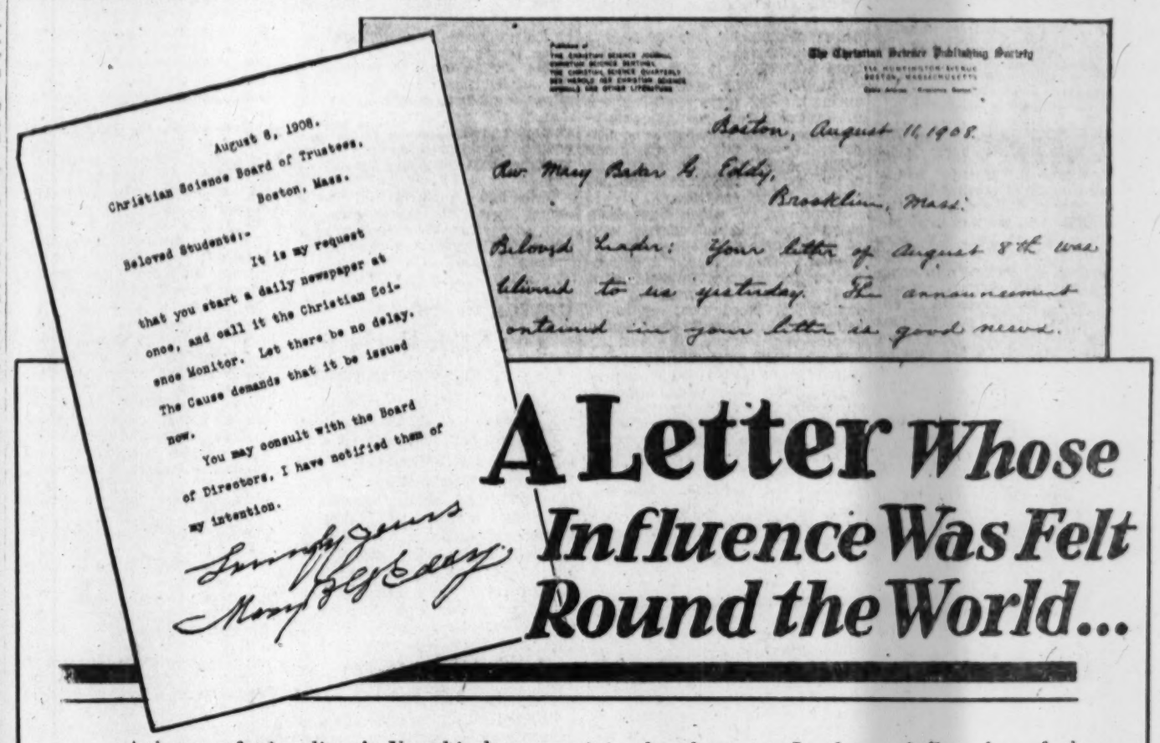
Here is what wise men have said of personal liberty.

"Ours is a government of liberty, by, through, and under the law.—President Theodore Roosevelt.

"There is no liberty but in doing right."—George McDonald.

"My liberty ends where my neighbor's liberty begins."—John Stuart Mill.

L. M.


August 8, 1908.
Christian Science Board of Trustees,
Boston, Mass.
Beloved Students:-
It is my request that you start a daily newspaper at once, and call it the Christian Science Monitor. Let there be no delay. The Cause demands that it be issued now.
You may consult with the Board of Directors, I have notified them of my intention.
Mary Baker Eddy
The Christian Science Publishing Society
Boston, August 11, 1908.
Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy,
Brookline, Mass.
Beloved Leader: Your letter of August 8th was delivered to us yesterday. The announcement contained in your letter is good news.

A Letter *Whose Influence Was Felt Round the World...*

A letter of nine lines! Yet this letter, written by the great Leader and Founder of the Christian Science Movement—Mary Baker Eddy—in August, 1908, was her first step in the establishment of a daily newspaper whose influence is felt daily in every civilized country in the world.

In their reply The Christian Science Board of Trustees said, "We are confident that this move is timely; that the Monitor will be a mighty instrument for the promotion of Christian Science; and that it will be a success from a business point of view."

After twenty-five years of successfully publishing this paper, unique because it has refrained from the exploitation of crime and the illustration of vice

The Christian Science Monitor

moves into its new $4,000,000 building on the 25th anniversary of its founding, and on the 50th anniversary of The Christian Science Publishing Society which publishes it.

To commemorate these important events in its history it will celebrate from Nov. 20-25, 1933

Progress Week

During this week the Monitor will print six outstanding issues with pictorial supplements in rotogravure graphically telling the history of the Monitor, also recording major events in world history—economic, mechanical, political and social during the same two and one-half decades.

During the week there will be included in the supplement a facsimile copy of the first issue of the Monitor.

Gain a broad comprehension of your paper and its contribution to modern thinking, by subscribing for these six issues for yourself and your friends.

Let the influence of the memorable letter from Mrs. Eddy go on!

30 cents for 6 issues, 5c for single copy

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Enclosed is ..... for which please send me the "Progress Week" issues of The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 20-25, 1933.

Name.....

Address.....

Gratefully and lovingly yours,

Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society

Melting Money Stimulates Trade In Austrian Tyrol

Tax on Labor Bonds of Town of Wörgl Keeps Them on Move

By Sisley Huddleston
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A little town in the Austrian Tyrol is making economic history. Wörgl was yesterday unknown; today it evokes a financial experiment that is known the world over.

The ideas of natural economy were enunciated by Silvio Gesell, who was born at Aix-la-Chapelle and went to make his fortune in the Argentine. Over 30 years ago he retired from active life and installed himself in Switzerland. There he developed his theories, which have become the basic doctrines of many economists. It is even suggested that the policy of President Roosevelt has been influenced by the teachings of Silvio Gesell.

The quantity of money guaranteed by gold does not, it is explained, follow the rhythm of the increase of production and of wealth, and this disproportion is the principal cause of economic disaster. Secondly, money as an instrument of exchange, is diverted from its proper employment and is hoarded; hence a slowing up of exchanges, a diminution in the circulation of money, and consequently a fall in prices.

Finances in Bad Way

But what has this lesson to do with Wörgl? In December, 1931, Michael Unterguggenberger was elected Burgomaster of the little Tyrol town. Its finances were in a bad way. Taxes could not be collected. There was unemployment. Public services were neglected.

Now the Burgomaster decided to transform the Austrian money into Gesellian money. Bonds of 1, 5 and 10 schillings were emitted; they were called Labor Bonds. They lost 1 per cent of their value every month. But this loss could be restored by paying the 1 per cent at the Municipal Hall; the payment was duly recorded on the bond.

Obviously in order to reduce the loss as much as possible the citizens kept the new money in circulation. By passing from hand to hand rapidly, commerce and industry were stimulated.

Thirty-two thousand schillings were first emitted, and the sum was covered by the ordinary Austrian money deposited in a savings bank. The bonds were used for public works. The wages of the workers and the bills of the local furnishers were paid in Labor Bonds. Thus they were put into circulation. The result was a veritable metamorphosis of the little town.

Exchange of Labor

"Melting money" is accepted everywhere by the shopkeepers. Prices have not risen. Prosperity is apparent. There is a street which bears the name of Silvio Gesell. The example of Wörgl is proclaimed at Vienna, and economists from every part of Europe, and even from America, have come to study the working of the new system.

On the back of the Labor Bonds is this notice: "The slow circulation of money has brought the world to a tremendous economic crisis and has thrown millions of persons who live by their work into terrible misery. . . . It is time to save, by exact knowledge and by decisive action, the economic machine which is breaking up, so that humanity shall not be plunged into fratricidal war, into folly and into dissolution. Men live by the exchange of their labors. The slow circulation of money has rendered that exchange almost impossible, and millions of men willing to work have lost their place in the economic organism. We must then revive the exchange of labor . . . it is to that end that the Labor Bonds of the commune of Wörgl are issued. They diminish misery and provide work and bread."

There are imitators. Neighboring villages are talking of the Schwundgeld—melting money—one of them has already emitted Labor Bonds. The National Bank which has the monopoly of issuing bank notes is somewhat perplexed. There is apparently nothing illegal in the making of these local bonds, but it is obvious that if the method extends all over Austria the position of the bank will be affected.

Tax Easily Supported

The diminution of 1 per cent each month is clearly a sort of taxation, but it is easily supported. The covering deposits likewise bring in a small revenue. Further, if inhabitants of Wörgl have debts outside the town they can change their Labor Bonds into Austrian bank notes—by paying a tax of 2 per cent.

Again, toward the end of the month, when 1 per cent will be lost, the municipality will accept the Labor Bonds at their full value in payment of taxes. Therefore, taxes are paid promptly and even in advance.

It is possible to regard all this as merely an ingenious method of tax collection, which at the same time stimulates the circulation of money and therefore provides labor and keeps the shopkeepers busy. In any case it is certain that for the time being the new money has worked well. It has worked well in the Tyrol town—whether it would work well on a larger scale has yet to be shown.

It does not prevent saving. It prevents hoarding, which is an entirely different thing. For if the money is brought to the savings bank it remains intact.

Hence the fame of the little town of Wörgl. It is understood on this side of the Atlantic that a number of American towns have adopted a similar scheme. Wörgl may therefore be a pioneer in a new economic movement.

Industrial Employment Up

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—A further increase in the employment of wage earners was reported by seventh district industries for September. A rise of 3 per cent—somewhat more moderate than the gains experienced during the four preceding months—brought industrial employment to the highest level attained since September, 1931. Pay roll figures reflected a less favorable position, a weekly aggregate in September showing a decline of 2½ per cent from the corresponding period in August and remaining below the level prevailing in the first quarter of 1932.

Ten Farm States To Put Agriculture On Witness Stand

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 26 (AP)—Gov. Clyde Herring announced yesterday he had called a conference of governors of ten farm states to open Monday. The states expected to be represented were North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

Governor Herring also asked President Roosevelt to send a personal representative, suggesting Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Federal Farm Administration.

Governor Herring asked the governors to convene in joint session to consider the general agricultural situation as it affects their states. He said specifically that the conference was not called because of recent disorders and unrest occasioned by the farm strike. Under his plans, all interested groups will be represented and will be invited to give their ideas and suggestions for betterment of the farm situation.

The farmers' strike was apparently given impetus in Wisconsin today with the decision of the Wisconsin Coöperative Milk Pool to participate,, beginning next Tuesday, and in New Mexico, where the State Holiday Association was ordered to join. Mr. A. N. Young, president of the Wisconsin Farmers' Union, said his group would follow the milk pool's lead.

Boston Art Notes

Percy Crosby

The inventor of the popular "Skippy" cartoons may be seen in moments of serious and speculative picture making at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Mr. Percy Crosby appears as etcher, aquarellist, lithographer and painter in oils.

Mr. Crosby is captivated by the phenomenon of movement, and his chief preoccupation is in conveying to his depictions its qualities. Since movement is something which can be perceived only in objects which change their positions in space, the artist selects as his instrument people and animals actively engaged. By their postures, their gestures, their extravagant contortions we judge the character of motion.

Here are to be seen circus performers locomoting in mid-air, divers, polo players, horse racers, dancers, birds. Sparely, swiftly, they are contrived of a few strokes which swing and undulate and spiral, tracing the line of movement as though it were a ribbon, or a trail of smoke. For Mr. Crosby the line is not a border or contour, it is a direction. He has had to watch very closely the actions of his subjects and to reduce the image to a mere symbol itself. In so far, he is an artist of the abstract.

It is interesting to note the number of mediums in which Mr. Crosby works. It cannot be said he is equally effective in all, or that all are suited to the special phenomenon he wishes to express. The line mediums are undoubtedly the best for his purpose. Lithography lends itself very well to the telegraphic manner of drawing, permitting daubs of shadow which give some tonal quality. The etching, though effective, is not so easily manipulated; the line cannot be quite so spontaneous and it does not lend itself to impressions; it is too definite. In aquarelle Mr. Crosby loses his cunning, and becomes rather subdued and conventional, with one or two exceptions. Color in his hands is arbitrary. In oils he seems rather lost. D. A.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

980 Webster St., Needham, Mass.
Completely reconditioned single, 7 rooms and garage, large lot, finished street; price $5500. Phone Bank, Needham 0111.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

YOUR property in California given careful personal attention for small charge; taxes, assessments and other matters covered; correspondence invited; bank references. CHARLES SUMNER KENT, 1145 N. Larrabee, West Hollywood, Calif.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE
ALL KINDS
FRANK R. ZWAHLEN
NYACK, N. Y. NANUET, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $60, 8 $65; steam heated, some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 75 Nottinghill Rd.—High location; wonderful view; modern apartments; reduced rentals; agent on premises. STA. 6796.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

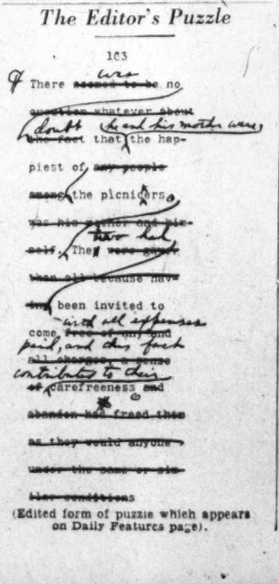
FOR RENT, North Shore, Long Island, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, garage, garden, waterfront, boating, fishing, exclusive community, 2 hours New York, $40 month. Write Box C-41, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 114 Morningside Drive (121st St.)—An unusual opportunity to rent a most attractive 6-room apartment facing the park in a cooperative building at the astonishing low rental of $95 monthly; elevator and switchboard service.

The Editor's Puzzle

163



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 Ninth Street—Business woman share apartment or rent 1, 2 rooms; southern exposure; convenient subways. Phone South 8-8869 after 6 evenings.

HOUSES FURNISHED

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 106 Bakerdale Road—Furnished bungalow, garage, with or without owner's occupancy. MRS. M. TERBELL, Charlotte 706-W.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
TO LET—Large sunny house, in perfect order; good neighborhood; handy to churches, schools and cars; reasonable rent. Jam. 0726.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CEDARHURST, Long Island, N. Y., Mrs. Gans, 491 Broadway—Cheerful surroundings; large, comfortable rooms, private baths; excellent table; timely rates.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Take few paying guests in fine home; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food, enjoyable surroundings. 50 Hamilton Ave. Tel. N. R. 1266.

N. Y. C., 606 West 116th, Apt. 93—Refined home life, cheerful furnishings, congeniality, good meals (or room only) for business people or those needing a little care.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE, sunny room, good outlook, for 1 or 2. 8 Cumberland Street, Suite 18, Boston. Ken. 9854 before 5 p. m.

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—For rent in private home, 2 attractively furnished rooms, pleasantly situated; 5.00, and 7.00 weekly. 2 Wateredge Avenue. Tel. Freeport 2935-M.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Overnight or permanent guests welcomed at MRS. JACKSON'S, 80 Park St., Grant 4633

N. Y. C.—Attractive rooms near transits; refined business people; light kitchen privileges; HUNT, 611 West 114th. University 4-8801 (mornings).

N. Y. C., 516 West 149—Room, large, airy, private house; private bath and kitchen; furnished or unfurnished. Edgecombe 4-2185.

N. Y. C., 270 Riverside Dr. (Apt. 4-B)—New, attractive single-double, private bath, refrigeration; moderate. Riverside 9-7255.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 931 South Goodman St.—Furnished room, with or without board; private home. MRS. FLOYD JONES.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Single room; reasonable; convenienet location; harmonious surroundings. 52 Longview Ave. Tel. 1597-W.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

HELP WANTED — WOMEN

N. Y. C.—Cheerful girl about 20 as companion, evenings, free through day; N. Y. C. resident only; small salary; references exchanged; give telephone. Write Box M-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EMPLOYER leaving state would like to get position for expert chauffeur, young man, excellent character. Phone Univ. 8489 or apply Box W-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, any opportunity to serve considered; interested in books and music. ERICSON, 1166 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK or mother's helper wishes position; Christian Scientists preferred; good references. Write Box M-37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

KATHARINE GIBBS graduate desires position as secretary-companion; free to travel; can drive any make car. Write Box T-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAY I read to you, or relieve you of the liddles? Services by the hour. MRS. H. GROPSTEIN, 125 Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Social Secretary
Miss Emma Rapp
303 Milbank Ave., Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 2147

TYPEWRITING done by competent person; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed; have portable machine. Write Box H-48, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

INSTRUCTION

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., N. Y.—Private instruction in beauty culture. MME. MARONE, 49 Satterle Ave. Tel. V. S. 3459-W.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

NRA—Attractive statue to the retail merchants, sells $1.25, commission 40%. Write JOSEPH SOBEL, 24 East 21st St., N. Y. C.

GARAGES

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Royalton Garage—Cars stored with or without service; Socony gas. 1386 Atlantic Ave. Lafayette 3-0700.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BERKLEY TAILORS
301 AMSTERDAM AVE. (74th St.), N. Y. C.
French dry cleaners and dyers, reasonable prices. Expert alterations and remodeling. Furriers. Work called for and delivered. Prompt service. Susquehanna 7-7008. NRA Member.

PIANO TUNING

CONCERT Piano Tuning-Repairs; 1933 rates; 8 years with Ampico, Knabe, Mason & Hamlin; tuner for Westchester County Center; service in N. Y. C., Westchester and Conn. DANIEL ANNICELL, Tel. New Rochelle 5181.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHARLES TAMME
Teacher of Singing
Vocal classes. Real vocal training. Opportunity for solo work. Weekly lessons. Monthly fee $3. Learn to sing with understanding and expression. Private instruction. 2345 Broadway (86th St.), N. Y. C.

FRED'K W. JAGEL, SR.—Piano instruction, beginners and advanced pupils accepted. Studio 19508, 100th Ave., Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 5-5428.

NATIVE Parisian will teach conversational French, private or class instruction. MME. JEANNE HARLOW, Watkins 9-7060, Carteret Hotel, New York City.

WEARING APPAREL

BEAUTIFUL, genuine fur coats for sale at $35.00 up. MRS. RICHMOND, 231 West 96th St., Riverside 9-4856, New York City.

SPORTS and street dresses at moderate prices; individual attention; expert alterations free. JENNIE LoBELL, 239 W. 72nd St., N.Y.C.

UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES. Hats, Afternoon and Sport Clothes, Coats, Evening Gowns; very reasonably priced. MME. REISS Hotel Marlton, 3 West 8th Street, New York City

PUBLIC NOTICES

City of Boston

CITY ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, October 26, 1933.
In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of the City of Boston, qualified to vote for city officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Seventh Day of November, 1933

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for Mayor, for two members of the School Committee, and for one member of the City Council in each ward.

The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and closed at eight o'clock P. M.
Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OFFICE SPACE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Office to share; very desirable corner office on second floor, about 12x30 ft., available; large windows, also use of 3 desks, large safe; will send photo on request. ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE, The Christian Science Monitor, 723 Powers Bldg.

SANATORIUMS

THE GLENMONT HOME, INC.—A non-profit corporation. Rates $10 to $25 per week, a few rooms for non-paying guests, also overnight guests, 91 Miami Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Dozal cleans, polishes stove and nickel trimming in one operation; in convenient, collapsible tube; no waste, no mess, no odor; rinses off hands easily; simple demonstration sells it; costs 10c, retails 25c; dozen other easy 25c sellers; liberal profit. WILLIAMS CORP., 335 Pine, Montclair, N. J.

LIBERAL commission paid agents selling Manacea, a manicure preparation which softens cuticle and eliminates hangnails. Sells 50c a jar. Address LAURA JANE FISHER, Buffalo, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-42, Watertown, New York.

WANTED immediately, sales representatives to handle nationally marketed I-O-C automotive products in Mississippi, Louisiana and adjoining districts; commission basis. Apply to JONAS ROOS, Box 229, Opelousas, La.

SALESMEN WANTED

OFFICE APPLIANCE SALESMAN—Clean, dignified, tested, proven proposition; definite savings; increases office efficiency; commission selling plan; price range $10 to $1000; over 1000 nationally known users; territory open in several cities. Address THE SORTER GRAF CO., 4044 W. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

PLAIN TALK
Wise people are turning their dollars into goods. Goods bought now will aid re-employment and the Administration's recovery program.

HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE F. W. Behrens Inc.

GREENWICH

K. KARAM
Sport and Evening Gowns
Negligees and Lingerie
Useful Christmas Gifts
CHATEAU LAFAYETTE Tel. 3795

"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
PHONE GREENWICH 3660

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 1800—1801

A. V. SHUTTLEWORTH
Plumbing—Heating—Jobbing
Tel. Old Greenwich 7-0982
6 Mortimer Drive, Old Greenwich, Conn.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

FAY DAVIS
Town and Country Clothes
40 WEST PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 517

FALL FOOTWEAR
for every occasion
FAVORITE SHOE STORE
"Original quality at reduced prices"
TEL. 946 92 GREENWICH AVENUE

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. GREENBERGER
Jeweler Silversmith
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARTFORD

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968A FARMINGTON AVENUE
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

PYROIL
Distributors for Hartford County
GASOLINE—OILS—LUBRICATION
TIRES
POTOMAC SERVICE STATION
367 PARK ST. Just Off Washington

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

BURNHAM'S SPECIALS FOR HALLOWE'EN
Campfire Marshmallows ..... 1 lb pkg. 19c
Royal Nut Topped Fruited Dates, 1 lb. pkg. 39c
Fancy Mixed Nuts ..... lb. 28c
Nationwide Sandwich Spread ..... ½ pt. 15c
Thompson's Sweet Cider ..... gal. 29c
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

BUY NOW! CHRISTMAS CARDS
selected now will insure a splendid assortment and complete satisfaction.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Hatch & North Coal Company
COAL OIL COKE
DELCO OIL BURNER
(A General Motors Value)
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

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GREENBACKERS
Special Cut Flowers and Garden Plants
PHONE 724 OLD COLONY ROAD

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 45 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
America's Finest Anthracite
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

NEW HAVEN

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2-4 daily except Saturdays

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

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"Everything for those who paint"
Whitfield Paint Co.
205 ORANGE STREET 6-4124

Marion's ICE CREAM
Deliciously Different
We specialize in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

—SPECIAL—
CASH SALE
Starting Friday, Oct. 27th entire stock must be converted into cash at once.
SHOP OF JENKINS, Inc.
112 ELM STREET

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

BENEDICT & CO. COAL COKE OFFICE 133 TEMPLE ST.
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
OILS
Phone 5-4116

"A Store Every Mother Should Know"
ELI MOORE'S BABY SHOP, Inc.
for Children's Fashions
158 ORANGE STREET

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
1080 Chapel St.
Our New Location
GREENHOUSE 1224 Whitney Avenue

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
PERMANENT WAVES
39 CENTER ST. Tel. 5-5723
Cor. Church

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

VAN DYK
Van Dyk Food Service
173 years old, welcomes the opportunity to serve its 32nd President.
398 STATE STREET

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
139 TEMPLE ST.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE CO.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

HOME COAL CO. Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
8-3139

NEW LONDON

Miss Agnes M. Rogers
Millinery and Gowns
129 STATE ST. NEW LONDON, CONN.
TELEPHONE 6193

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

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12 to 5 p. m. daily

Millicent Service Silk Stockings 79c
Good-looking, long-wearing Hose. Fall colors. 8½ to 10½.
HOSIERY, FIRST FLOOR
THE C. O. MILLER Co.

The New Saxon Weave Suits $25
Worsted-Tex Suit $35
Also the new KNIT-TEX TOP COAT at $25
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

LILLIAN MOORE, Inc.
Showing Beautiful New Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Lingerie
STAMFORD, CONN. Tel. 3-4266

The ELL SHOP
GURLEY BUILDING, R. 205
New Fall Models of Gowns

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD ST 271 MAIN ST

Phone 3-3245
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

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Specializing in Church Work
BUSINESS STATIONERY
TICKETS, etc.
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Toms Road Tel. 3-0349

Anniversary Sale!
of
Dresses, Coats and Hats
E. TAUB
115 BEDFORD ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

FIXING UP YOUR HOME FOR THE WINTER MONTHS—One of the first thoughts is for
NEW CURTAINS
For Varieties and wide price range—you will be interested in our Fall stocks of the beautiful—QUAKER LACE CURTAINS—and the handsome new designs in the always dependable BEDFORD CURTAINS. A suitable curtain here for every room in your home.
Price range—$1.75 to $5.98 a pair.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Visit Our New Infants' Wear Department
There's everything there from a rattle to a crib. You'll be delighted with the wide selections—and the low prices are an added inducement.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Renovate Your Kitchen With Armstrong's Linoleums
HOWLAND-HUGHES
WATERBURY, CONN.

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INSURANCE
of every kind
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Baltimore Care of Daniel H. Hamilton 10 South St. Pl. 8120
Annapolis Care of Julian Brewer & Son 9 School St. Ph. 815

General Electric
Oil Furnaces Refrigerators
Electrical Appliances
G. HERMAN CARL
4600 York Road University 5030

LOUISE A. MICHEL
THE FRENCH SHOP
Exclusive Coats, Hats and Dresses
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Trunks, Gladstone Bags, Brief Cases and Umbrellas
The Gorman Leather Goods Co.
406 NORTH HOWARD STREET
Vernon 0261
LUGGAGE and Umbrella Repairing

NEW YORK

ALBANY

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While They Last!
Exquisite Silk Hosiery
79c a pair
If you want stockings which are high in quality but low in price here is just what you're looking for. If you desire chiffon hose, which are crystal clear, sheer as gossamer, but strong with reinforcements in sole and heel, you'll discover these stockings were made to your order. Service or chiffon weight.
Sizes 8½ to 10½
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Whitney's
Visit
Our Newly Arranged
Furniture Department
FOURTH FLOOR
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

GRACE & MERIT
21 N. PEARL ST.
New York Styled
HATS
1.98 to 10.00

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE STREET
Come in and see our new Fall line in Top Coats, Suits, Overcoats and Hats.

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Magic Chef and Glenwood Stoves, Sellers Kitchen Cabinets, Beauty Rest Mattresses, Lamps and Gulistan Rugs.
Furniture of Character
BROADWAY and MAIDEN LANE

Cantilever Shoe *for Men & Women*
38 MAIDEN LANE

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Consult PHOEBE A. BARRETT—4-0938
When renting, purchasing and exchanging property. Your needs are met with satisfaction through this service.
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High Grade Watches and Repairing
The PEN CORNER
Fountain Pens E. P. Miller ESTABLISHED 1867 Repaired
CORNER HUDSON AVE. and 10 PEARL ALBANY, N.Y.
Watch Glasses Correctly Fitted

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I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes and Hosiery
NEW ARRIVALS
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
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Winter Coming
Most families will need heavier Clothes, Blankets and Underwear. Prices continue to advance. Thrifty people will buy now before the peak is reached.
at McLEAN'S

Cloverdale Farms Co.
Phone 2-5361
"A" PASTEURIZED MILK
CERTIFIED MILK
GUERNSEY "A" RAW MILK
COTTAGE CHEESE, ICE CREAM

O. W. Sears & Son Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Dial 2-3487 and 2-3488

Have You Tried
Ventilated Figure Control?
The new Charis summer models of porous Tropical fabric assure definite figure control yet permit cool refreshing air to reach your body.
CHARIS of BINGHAMTON
815 PRESS BUILDING Dial 2-5611

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The QUILL PEN
115 PONDFIELD ROAD
High grade engraving and printing. Social and commercial stationery. Bridge Cards—Greeting Cards—Games and Toys—Party Bazaar. Unusual Gifts, Magazines and Newspapers. Outstanding Service and Attractive Prices.

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
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He carries all kinds of insurance.
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Yonkers 4883

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PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 0717

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Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

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100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

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Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
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Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

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FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

John would like you to come in and sample his home-made baking.
Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD RD.

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Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1478-3

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Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
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Grant 3365
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We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

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440 M & T BUILDING CL. 7900

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Flowers for Everybody
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Designers and Makers of Fine Platinum Jewelry
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Phone 1367
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Famous PERRIN'S KID GLOVES
SMART STYLES AND NEW COLORS FOR FALL
Sold Exclusively at
WILEY'S
184 GLEN STREET, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

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HIGH GRADE MEATS
(Always Good)
Monarch Foods
(Always the Best)
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
(Always Fresh)
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

The store where Quality and Satisfaction Rule Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Always in Season—Groceries and Delicacies
COLLINS & STILWELL
Member of NRA

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
N. M. BANKER
Stock and Mutual Companies
SCHINE BUILDING
GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
High Grade Plumbing and Heating
15-19 BLEECKER ST. Tel. 2130
Gloversville, New York

Sea Food is our middle name and the latest addition to our Fall line is OYSTERS. "Insist on NOYES choice oysters" and you won't go wrong. Sea Foods, Canned Goods, Fruit and Vegetables.
HENRY NOYES
24-26 Bleecker St., GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

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. . . See Us!
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 S. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.

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SERVICENTER, Inc.
THE HOME OF PACKARD
Complete One-Stop Service Station
Goodyear Tires
Mechanical Repairs
CORNER CAYUGA AND GREEN STREETS

QUALITY BAKED GOODS *and* NUT MEATS
at
Lenray Bakery and Delicatessen
218 WEST STATE ST. Phone 9395

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New Fall Apparel
NOW READY
for Men and Boys of Southwestern New York
The Printz Co. Inc.

BUY NOW
To Keep Things Moving
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

20 Individual Shops
Brimful of new fall fashions for you and your home at pleasing prices.
NELSON'S
STORE of SPECIALTY SHOPS
108-110 EAST SECOND STREET

Buy With Confidence Under the Blue Eagle

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Third at Cherry

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Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

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EXPERT MANICURING
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GRANT'S GREENHOUSES
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Bulbs and Perennials for Fall Planting
Ferns and Rock Garden Plants
Floral Designs Reasonable Prices
Telephone Lar. 81

Long Island

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Tel. 7641 Freeport USED CARS
Brookwold Park Garage
55 North Grand Avenue, Baldwin, L. I.

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CARL FENOUILLET
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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EDINA BAKERY
BREADS—CAKES—PIES
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FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Cor. MOTT and CORNAGE AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Tel F R. 7-2730
CROSSWAYS CLEANERS and FURRIERS Inc.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors. All work called for and delivered.
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Near Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291
Westminster Radio Service
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
DOE OIL BURNERS
STROMBERG CARLSON RADIO
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

Tel. Cedarhurst 4994
TRIO MARKET
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
469 CENTRAL AVENUE
Branch, 1051 Broadway, Woodmere

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Many new frocks and hats that will interest you at prices that will please.
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE

WHITMAN'S Auction Rooms, Inc.
Antiques, Used Furniture, Works of Art, Prints, Books, Silver, etc. A fine assortment of Early American glassware and novelties on our "DOLLAR TABLE."
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
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Telephone Ind. 3-1714
Prompt deliveries for bridges and parties.
ANDRE'S PASTRY SHOP
41-11 KISSENA BOULEVARD
Orders taken for Hallowe'en cakes. Pastry, ice cream and candies for all occasions made to order Prompt attention given to telephone orders.

CLARA P. ANDREWS BEAUTY SHOP
EUGENE and FREDERIC Permanent Waving—CROQUINOLE
3 items $1.50 first five days of week.
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Exclusive Millinery
105 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Bet. Merrick Road and Sunrise Highway
FREEPORT, L. I.

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
DENNIS BROS.
Tel. 3136 7112 Freeport

GREAT NECK

Fine Footwear for All
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Great Neck 2172

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Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
STETSON HATS
STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
262 FULTON HEMPSTEAD N Y

Cold Weather Is Coming
We show a complete line of Andirons and Fireplace Fittings, Furnace Pipe, Asbestos and Cements.
See Our Line of Norge Refrigerators
BLUMBERGS
HOUSEWARES WALL PAPER LINOLEUM
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD

JACKSON HEIGHTS

BILL J. SIOTKAS
All kinds of Furs Repaired and made to order
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THE BETTER CORSET SHOP
ALSO
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CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
40-20 82ND STREET *Near Subway Station*

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MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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(Continued)

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Dobbs & Co. De Pinna New York
Cyril W. Anderson
INDIVIDUAL CLOTHING
Possessing entirely fresh and extremely impressive examples of fine tailoring and exclusive designing.
AT MODERATE PRICES
Open Evenings until 9 P. M.
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THE UNUSUAL AND UNUSUAL FOR YOUR FOOT
at the
Warwick Shop
3712 82nd St. Havemeyer 9-5331
LILY KROBOTH Interior Decorator

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
For Men and Women
Kali-sten-ics and Buster Brown
Shoes for Children
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
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Fred's Quality Meat Market
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Newtown 9-9674
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

Elaine
SMART COLLECTION
of New Fall Frocks
STREET, AFTERNOON AND EVENING
37-50 82ND ST. Hav. 9-4678

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37-60 82ND ST. Havemeyer 9-6798
MEDICAL CENTER BUILDING

Stanley's
NEWTOWN 9-8650
MANUFACTURING
FURRIER
FUR COATS
Ready to Wear and Made to Order
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. AT 87TH ST.

The preserving season is now starting. We have everything for this purpose.
S. RUBIN
Hardware and Housefurnishings
8107 NORTHERN BLVD.
Hav. 9-0176

The Curiosity Shop Inc.
37-57 82nd St. HAVEMEYER 9-4747
HAVE IT FIXED
Furniture Repaired, Upholstering Framing, Caneing, Slipcovers, Draperies Fair Prices and Careful Workmanship

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REPAIRING *REMODELING*
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Welcome your inspection of their completed Fall and Winter Stock
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SHEET METAL and SKYLIGHT CONTRACTOR
A. H. JETER & CO. INC.
47-22 37TH STREET Phone ST. 4-9193

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Spitzers Woman's Shop
67 ATLANTIC AVE., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in Dresses, Millinery, Corsets, Underwear and Hosiery. Large Headsize Hats; Corsets 32 to 52. Outsize Underwear and Hosiery
ALL ALTERATIONS FREE
Lynbrook's Leading Silk Store
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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257 STATE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Possessive of "nobody else" (Miss R. G.)—Write it: "It is my affair, and nobody else's." "Nobody's else" violates the idiom.

Firstly (Mrs. O. H. T.)—This is occasionally used as an ordinal adverb, in connection with "secondly," "thirdly," etc. The better practice, however, calls for "first" with "secondly," etc.

"Where" as relative adverb and as interrogative adverb (L. L.)—"I remember the place *where* you sat" employs "where" as a relative adverb. In "Tell me *where* you sat," "where" is an interrogative adverb.

An interrogative adverb is used to ask a question:

How are you? (Manner.)
When did you come? (Time.)
Where do you live? (Place.)
How near right was he? (Degree.)
Why did you go? (Cause.)
How often did he come? (Number.)

In the "Tell me where you sat" example, "where" is used to introduce an implied question, "Where did you sit?" It is an adverb of place.

A relative adverb introduces an adjective clause. It performs two offices: It ties the clause to the antecedent, and modifies some word in the clause. In the "I remember where you sat" example, "where" ties the adjective clause to the antecedent "place"; it also modifies the verb "sat."

Plural of "right of way" (V. C.)—Yes, anyone could be pardoned for stumbling over this one, for analogy seems to argue in favor of "rights of way." But Webster's calls for "right of ways."

Worth Knowing

MILES AN HOUR	DISTANCE FOR A SAFE STOP
10	17 feet
20	47
30	90
40	145
50	213
60	294

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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J. B. Wells & Son Co.
UTICA, NEW YORK
The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

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Popular Demand Has Brought Them Back
Dorothy Dodd
SHOES
MacRAE & GRAPOTTE
"In the Arcade"
G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
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SANDWICHES—FOUNTAIN DRINKS
BOORAS Original Home Made ICE CREAM
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YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Miss Sally's Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYBODY in the shop loved Miss Sally. She had begun work as a regular sewer, and had worked her way up until now she was supervisor.

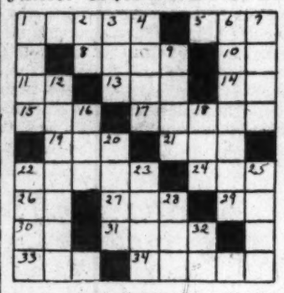
Every one of the girls under her was glad to tell of some kind deed done, or some helpful word spoken by Miss Sally. It was Miss Sally who helped rip out some wrong stitching; it was Miss Sally who did the difficult corners; it was Miss Sally who stayed overtime and helped some discouraged worker; it was she who stopped to call on the girl who did not report for work in the morning.

And now, Miss Sally was leaving the shop! It was no longer necessary for her to work. She was going to care for her uncle's home across the bay. The girls gathered around her on her last day with them and expressed their love and gratitude with a box containing a lovely present.

Miss Sally opened it and said: "No one knows but me how dear this gift will always be to me. You know I have been in this shop for 15 years, and it has become a part of my life. It's not easy to begin life over again under new conditions and close the door to all the things that have been so vital to one's living. So after much deliberation on the part of our employers, they have given their consent to let me substitute for each one of you in alphabetical order, every Thursday. This will give each one of you an occasional full day's vacation on full pay. It will also be a vacation to me, to come one day a week and be among my friends."

Now for three years the shop has known Thursday as "Miss Sally's Day."

Junior Cross-Word No. 15



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Colors.
5—Kind of tree.
8—Aid.
10—A parent.
11—Raleigh is capital of this State (ab.).
13—Owing.
14—Hebrew term for Diety.
15—Short sleep.
17—To disentangle.
19—At this time.
21—Cover.
22—Sloping greatly.
24—Contraction for "even."
26—Masculine pronoun.
27—To excavate.
29—New England state (ab.).
30—Either.
31—The joining of two edges of cloth.
33—Feminine suffix.
34—Dot.

Down

1—Nashville is capital of this State (ab.).
2—Another New England state (ab.).
3—To spread for drying.
4—To pass lightly over.
6—Racer.
7—Corridor.
9—To ring out.
12—Moves in a moderate gallop.
16—American poet.
18—To contend.
20—Marries.
22—Covering for the foot.
23—Desserts.
25—A notch.
28—Opening.
32—Myself.

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Brevities

Reader's Digest: The thing most needed in the American home today is the family.

Holyoke (Mass.) Daily Transcript: The car to watch is the car behind the car in front of you.

Humorist: According to a novelist, the best way to obtain quick service from a waiter is to give him a small gratuity before the meal. Tip and run, so to speak.

Montreal Star: Just as the suburbanite begins to reflect that grass cutting is nearly over for the season, he finds the snow shovel leering at him from its peg in the garage.

NEW YORK

YONKERS
(Continued)

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON 6435—9083
Exclusive Millinery
All Headsizes All at $1.85 *All colors*
Mrs. Alexander F. Black
Valberk Leighton Apts. 1 Leighton Ave.
Tel. Yonkers 1231
PURE CREAMERY
472 SO. BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 9155
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES
at Lower Prices
Near Woolworth's 5 & 10c Store

Cartoons of the Week

—Ding in Des Moines Register
Oh Boy! If We Could Harness All That Energy to the Load

—Duffy in Baltimore Sun
Come Out—Come Out—Wherever You Are!

—Duffy in Baltimore Sun
Out of the Trenches by New Year's

—Hanny in Philadelphia Inquirer
Along About This Time

—Knecht in Evansville Courier
Better Get Busy Before Crossed Wires, Fuse Blowouts, Etc., Start Some Fireworks

—Sykes in New York Evening Post
"Here We Are Again!"

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

163

There seemed to be no question whatever about the fact that the happiest of any people among the picnicers was his mother and himself. They were gayer than all because having been invited to come free of any and all charges, a sense of carefreeness and abandon had freed them as they would anyone under the same or similar conditions

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THEY serve God well
Who serve His creatures.

—MRS. NORTON

In Lighter Vein

The Reason

They were speeding in a taxi toward the theater.

"I wish you hadn't made me dress up. I—er—" he began.

"Nonsense, dear," she replied, "you look nice in your dress clothes."

"I wish I hadn't, all the same."

"I never saw such a man."

"All the same, I think we ought to turn back."

"We're ten minutes late already."

"All the same—"

"What's the idea?"

"Well, I've just remembered that I left the tickets in my brown suit."—*Tit-Bits.*

Any Time

Penurious Peter: "I wonder if your father would help me out?"

Daughter: "Yes, if you'll tell him when you want to go!"—*Answers.*

Influence

"Dad, what is influence?"

"Influence, my son, is a thing you think you have until you try to use it."—*Dragonettes.*

Not A Helper

"I can't give you a job. I can't afford any extra help just now."

"That's all right. I shan't be much help."—*Progressive Farmer.*

Chicago Daily News
A New Line of Attack.

Definite

A titled lady was once canvassing for votes at a parliamentary election and stopped at a house, the door of which was opened by a burly woman who eyed her none too graciously.

"May I ask," said the lady sweetly, "to what party your husband belongs?"

"Certainly!" answered the woman. "I'm the party to whom 'e belongs, and well 'e knows it!"—*Montreal Gazette.*

Explained

Margery (in the conservatory): "There's a hole in the bottom of each flower-pot."

Tommy: "Yes, that's in case the bulb is put in wrong side up."—*Punch.*

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Strands of Beads

An elderly lady of my acquaintance has netted a neat little income from "pearl" beads bought at the five-and-ten-cent store, which she restrings by placing two or three steel beads between every two pearl beads, and making long strands out of two or three of the original strings. Some of these strands sell for as high as $3. The steel beads between make a charming effect. All who see them admire them, and seem satisfied with the price.

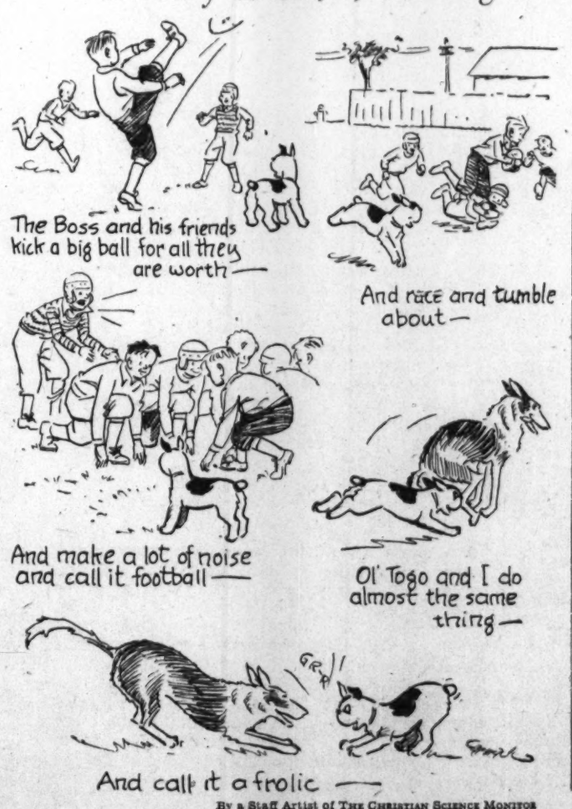
Mrs. G. L. R.

French Dressing

My friends having often commented favorably on my French dressing, I decided to make a quantity and sell it. By procuring the olive oil at wholesale I found that I could sell the dressing at a reasonable cost, still realizing sufficient to warrant my making it.

Miss Josefine S.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss and his friends kick a big ball for all they are worth—
And race and tumble about—
And make a lot of noise and call it football—
Ol' Togo and I do almost the same thing—
And call it a frolic —

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Sothern

Julia Marlowe's real name was Sarah Francis Frost. She is now Mrs. E. H. Sothern.

Missouri

All the New England states combined are not as large as Missouri.

"Lord"

The word "Lord" appears 1855 times in the Bible.

Popular Blackberry

Of all small fruits, the blackberry has the greatest sale in the United States.

Some Salt!

The seas of the world are estimated to contain sufficient salt to cover the land to a depth of 400 feet.

Loquacious Canadians

Canadians talk more than citizens of the United States; according to telephone statistics, Canadians average 264 telephone calls per annum per capita; Americans, 226.

Amusements

BOSTON

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Colonial Theatre, Oct. 16-28
Wilbur Mats. Tues., Sat. 2:20 Evgs. 8:20 Thurs., Hancock 6530
National Dramatic Players
Gladys George—Walter Gilbert
The Woman of Bronze
Mat. 25-35-50. Evg. 25-50-75 Plus Tax.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDDIE CANTOR: "The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MAT'S. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.
JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
HARRIET HOCTOR and 100 Others
Evs. (Ex. Sat.) $1 to $3.50. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. $1 to $2.50
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50th Evgs. 8:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
Adapted in rhyme by
Arthur GUITERMAN and Lawrence LANGNER
Music by EDMOND W. RICKETT
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

Restaurants

REDDING, CONN.

The Spinning Wheel Inn
Redding Ridge, Conn.
Route 58—Telephone Redding 67
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
HOUSE GUESTS—GIFT SHOP
Open All Year

All Nature

Nicippe Butterfly

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MISS R. C. M. of Charlottesville, Virginia, sent to this column a small green caterpillar, which she said has been very common in her part of the state this year, living on sensitive plants and wild senna.

When it hatched it turned out to be a black-bordered yellow butterfly, one of the commonest yellow butterflies found from Pennsylvania south to Venezuela and Brazil. Occasionally it is found in New England. Its classical name is *Terias nicippe*, one of the small sulphur butterflies.

The body is orange brown, the center portion of the wings is bright orange or yellow, and the margins are black or dark brown. The wings are very thin and fragile and their whole structure is extremely delicate. Though the caterpillars live almost exclusively on members of the Senna genus, other legumes or members of the pulse family are eaten if necessary.

Mr. C. R. C., commenting on the behavior of ants following their mating flight, writes:

"It was 8 o'clock in the morning on a bright sunny day in Nicaragua when suddenly the air became thick as fog with countless flying ants. We found them coming out of the ground in droves. Mosquito netting was put to use to keep them away from us.

"Soon after, they lighted on the ground, shed their wings, and crawled away. The flying swarm thinned out and in about a half an hour we emerged from our nets. Only a coating of white wings remained on the ground to tell of this great flight."

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Luncheon 40-45-55-75 cents
Dinner 75 and 95 cents
Betty Gould's
Open Sundays
Parc Vendome, 344 W. 57 St., opp. 9th Church
Middletowne, 150 E. 48 St., near 5th Church
Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.
MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c
Jane Dawes
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Good Food
Rightly Understood to Be Properly Appreciated
Montague Court Cafeteria
BASEMENT
16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arcadia Lunch
200 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
GREEN LANTERN COFFEE SHOP
Party Service, Game Room
Luncheon 35c, 50c
Afternoon Tea 35c, 50c
Dinner 75c, $1.00
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
Sunday Supper 60c
668 NOSTRAND AVENUE
LAFAYETTE 3-4567
"Dine at the Green Lantern"

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. · BEacon 7914
JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
319 Washington Street, nr. 6th
IRELAND'S INC.
125 Sixth Street
"Where the Food Tastes Better"

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Will the Franc Be Saved?

THE fall of the Daladier Cabinet means far more than just another change of Government in France. This is not merely a political crisis, but a financial crisis, which may have repercussions far beyond the borders of France. For it involves indirectly the question of whether France can stay on the gold standard. As negotiations for a new Government proceed, it is clear that all parties agree on the necessity of an honest balance sheet, but they do not agree on the method by which it should be obtained. Unless there is reduction of expenditure or increase of taxation, it is certain the franc will eventually be forced off gold and France will live again those perilous days of 1925-1926, when rapid decisions of ministries were impotent to prevent a disastrous decline of currency.

Since last May three ministries have followed one another proclaiming their intention of putting finances on a sound footing. But after repeated failures and long delays the political deadlock is still unbroken. In order to justify the screwing up of taxes, which have probably reached the breaking point, responsible chiefs of the Radical Party seek a counterpart in the diminution of official salaries. This is the key to the prolonged dispute.

To make these cuts palatable to civil servants it was proposed to demand additional income taxes from those ordinary citizens whose revenue has not fallen for three years. But this suggestion, while arousing criticism for its unfairness, did not console officials who considered they were specially penalized.

An impartial observer cannot but feel that undue importance has been attached to this issue. It has become a political rather than a financial quarrel. Functionaries acting through a trade union whose legality is sometimes challenged have made it clear that they will not accept the rôle of victims. They assert that there is still tax evasion. The Government wished to tackle this argument by imposing a tax at the source on payment of dividends—another proposal which aroused bitter opposition.

So determined were the civil servants to defend themselves that there was even a threat of strikes in the public services if the Government insisted. They were championed by orthodox Socialists, with the result that the so-called Cartel des Gauches—a union of Radicals and Socialists, was shattered. Since the Government depends on their support, and since the Moderates declined to act in the emergency as an alternative majority to save the unpopular budget, the defeat of the Government had been for some time a foregone conclusion.

Other features of the budgetary plan were inadequate. The institution of a national lottery and issue of nickel coinage may bring a certain amount into the exchequer, but are regarded as undignified expedients. Other projects, such as a single tax for automobiles instead of the present complicated system, though winning support, do not seriously meet the grave economic circumstances. Altogether there was a general feeling that the budget was not only politically indefensible but was financially insufficient.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent any assembly of citizens in the vicinity of the Chamber when the debate was joined. There is no doubt that in recent days strong feeling has been aroused in taxpayers, who have begun to organize against the increasing demands on their purses. On one side are interested bodies which protest against reduction of public expenditure, and on the other side is the public which protests against new taxation. Retrenchment is as difficult as augmentation of revenue.

Meantime the budgetary deficit is a serious fact. M. Daladier in this dilemma warned Parliament of the consequences. Though French money is apparently on a solid basis, and though there is express determination to avoid further devaluation, the franc might not be able to withstand simultaneous attacks from the exterior and alarm inside the country.

Thus it is not merely a governmental crisis which now declares itself. It is a budgetary and financial crisis. If the Left Cartel cannot work, it is probable that, as in 1926, the Socialists will eventually be pushed aside and a coalition of Radicals and Moderates will have to be re-formed to force through a financial program in which more will be asked from economy than from extra taxation. Whether this will be done in time to save the franc, already a fifth of its former value, remains to be seen.

Dr. Smith on Education

WHEN Alfred E. Smith was asked by reporters the other day whether he would accept the post of high commissioner to aid German-Jewish refugees if it were offered to him by the League of Nations, he replied with an emphatic "No," and added: "Why should I take that job when I already have eight others?"

Yet he took time out on Columbus Day to go to Albany and accept an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of the State of New York. He now has almost as many degrees as jobs. The latest was his sixth. Praised for his services to public education while serving four terms as Governor of New York, Dr. Smith on receiving the new degree delivered an address which constituted another signal service to the cause. He hit out against false economy in the schools:

> It's all right to have economy; let everything else go by in times of stress, but don't let false economy fall on our public schools. It would not do the State a bit of harm if we did not build another mile of road for the next three years. It would not do much harm if we did not spend any more for operating the canals. I could name dozens of other activities that we could get along without in time of trouble. But one single year that education is neglected can never be brought back. We can build roads any time, . . . but where you lose one year in public education it can never be regained.

A sound doctrine could be no more pithily presented. The boys and girls pass this way but once. Most of them get their schooling as they go along—or they do not get it. And if the educational opportunities provided for them are skimpy and scattered, not only are they losers but the whole community whose responsibilities they are growing into year by year, in good times and bad.

Let it be recognized that during the days of prosperity there was inflation in education as in other fields. Some deflation is necessary in education. But there is a difference between healthy deflation and ruthless destruction. A democracy has an inescapable duty to keep the lamp of learning lighted—and all the more so in dark days of economic doubt and despair.

New York—A Local Issue

NO GOOD will come of the effort to settle the New York mayoralty race on the basis of national politics. In Chicago a few years ago "Big Bill" Thompson sought to have his antipathy for King George of England accepted as a major qualification for office. Today an attempt is on foot to make President Roosevelt an issue in New York with very little more reason. And unfortunately the White House is not discouraging the move.

After Mr. Joseph McKee had come out with the slogan, "A vote for McKee is a vote for Roosevelt," a spokesman for the President was reported yesterday as having declared that everybody knew Mr. McKee was supporting Mr. Roosevelt and that Mr. LaGuardia was opposing Mr. Roosevelt. Such a statement is not the most complete fulfillment of the President's declaration that he would take no part in local political quarrels. Indeed, that declaration has never fitted very well with the open and extensive activities of Postmaster-General Farley in his outside rôle of Politicalmaster-General.

Now it can be plausibly argued that the nation owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Farley for playing the politics necessary to place Mr. Roosevelt in a position where he can carry out noble purposes of social reform. And the claim may be made that to keep the President in that position it is necessary for Mr. Farley to continue to play a very practical brand of politics. On that ground it may be said that it will be of great aid to the President if Mr. McKee is elected in New York City. Thus the Farley-Flynn wing of the Democratic state organization would capture control from the Curry-McCooey wing.

Aside from doubts as to just how essential control of the party machinery in the State may be to the President's national program, questions must arise as to the-end-justifies-the-means nature of this argument. Can any probable advantage to the President justify an eleventh hour move by his lieutenants which endangers the most hopeful opportunity of escaping from Tammany that New York has seen in many years?

On the other side, certain former members of the Hoover Cabinet are doing the Fusion cause a doubtful service by their ostentatious support. If Fusion takes on a Republican hue, it will lose its great value as a disinterested and nonpartisan movement to redeem New York's municipal administration. Maj. Fiorello LaGuardia is aiming at reform, not at weakening President Roosevelt, and it would be well if those of his supporters who are also Republicans made sure that their own aim was equally single.

No great political advantage in the national field can accrue from this city election. Whatever benefit Republicans or Democrats could hope to gain by either a Fusion or McKee victory is far outweighed by the necessity of ousting Tammany. The question is national, but only in the sense that a thorough housecleaning in New York would encourage other cities to do something about their own corrupt machines. For New York City the sole issue is, Who will most thoroughly eliminate Tammany?

Hammering the Chiseler

LONG after the NRA has become but a memory it will be said of Franklin D. Roosevelt that he put the word chiseler in the dictionary. As an expressive epithet, of course, it is not new. The genial chroniclers of sporting events long ago added it to the picturesque vocabulary of the strange idiom that almost looks like English and which they employ with such fascination for fans. Slang, however, the word remained until the President's use of it in addresses to the nation lifted it to lexicographic footing.

In the lexicons of tomorrow no longer will the expression be either omitted or ignominicusly girt with quotes to signify its low estate as being outside the pale of purists. Has not the erudite Dr. Vizetelly said:

> President Roosevelt's use of the word automatically elevates it from the status of slang to colloquialism. When a man of such station as the President of the United States employs a slang phrase, he clothes it with dignity.

So one may expect to see the word chiseler defined in Mr. Roosevelt's phrase as one "who seeks to make undue profit on untrue statements."

Incidentally, it seems to be a prerogative of the Roosevelt dynasty to set the seal of popularity on expressions of limited circulation. "Pussyfooting" comes to mind as a colloquialism which owed its popularity to its use by Theodore Roosevelt, to whose forthright temperament whatever savored of equivocation was sheer anathema. Witness his characteristic utterance as to speaking softly while carrying "a big stick."

If the menace of the chiseler and all his devious ways has become more apparent to the millions of radio listeners who tuned in on the President last Sunday evening, the playword of the sports writers will have accomplished an important job.

Books as Peacemakers

SUFFICIENT unto the day is the power of the pen to engender strife among nations. Too long has the printed word been utilized to stir up enmity among neighboring peoples. It is time to turn the tide of type toward peace, that peace which comes through mutual understanding. An excellent starting place was indicated by Miss Helen Martin at last week's convention of the American Library Association in Chicago.

That place is in the hearts of children; the means, books. Story books, picture books, travel books that describe the children of other lands readily capture the imaginations and kindle the affections of the youthful patrons of the children's libraries which have grown up in many countries during the last thirty-five years. Such heroes of juvenile fiction as the Swiss Heidi, the Dutch Hans Brinker, the Italian Pinocchio, the British-American Dr. Doolittle, and the English Winnie-the-Pooh appear equally beloved by boys and girls the world over, while the German "Emil and the Detectives" has brought chuckles in fourteen languages, according to Miss Martin. Many a primary-school teacher will confirm Miss Martin's thesis by attesting the power of "The Eskimo Twins," or "The Japanese Twins," or any of the other numerous twins to bring to life a geography lesson.

For children to be able to visualize the inhabitants of distant lands as children like themselves creates a bond of friendship and a desire for closer contact that may well ripen into mutual understanding among the individuals who constitute the nations of the world.

The effectiveness of this means of laying a foundation for better international relations scarcely can be overestimated. The child thought is free from prejudices and distrust. It responds more naturally to kindness and love than to suggestions of ill will and bitterness. To begin, then, by sowing the seeds of international faith and good will in this fertile soil is easier than to uproot the adult weeds of national bias and misunderstanding. To this end librarians and teachers can contribute immeasurably. They can intelligently guide the young people of today in their search for book friends, and by fostering these friendships help them develop into a genuine comradeship of world citizens.

This surely is one practical way of turning the product of the pen to the service of peace. Julia Ward Howe was once described as "the woman who turned her pen into a sword." May it be said of our librarians that they turned their books into peacemakers.

The Casual Day

Fall

Autumn wind's a weaver
With a shuttle bold,
Casting woof of crimson
Through a warp of gold.
Autumn rain's an artist,
Laying, close and neat,
Leaves in bright mosaic
On the shiny street.

And now a British woman novelist comes to America for a rest. Some persons, noting that she chose the United States in preference to Devon, Killarney or the Scottish Highlands, believe she will go into seclusion somewhere around the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street.

* * *

Such persons, of course, might be accused of confusing New York with America. But we can understand them when they observe that if things are getting as quiet as the British novelist's visit would imply, the U. S. A. needed the NRA.

A Casual Outline of Everything

Chapter IV—Bristles in Brussels

Painting is something one should brush up on now and then. Painters can be divided as roughly as you like into two classes:

1. Those who paint chiefly houses, pictures, etc.
2. Those who, while seeming to paint houses, pictures, etc., paint chiefly themselves.

* * *

In the earliest times, the painter had a hard job making his picture look like the subject. Gradually he learned how to do this, but the public soon became too proficient at finding out what a picture was of. In fact, it could tell at a glance. And artists, who felt very pleased only while someone was looking at their pictures, decided they must find a way to keep the public looking longer.

* * *

> Let us view their attempt. Philosophically, it is a great success, and has the indorsement of this very philosophical *Outline*. It evidently is based on the reasonable assumption that, since people, while looking at a tree, may be thinking of something else, the only way to get a true response out of them when they are looking at a *picture* of a tree, is to make them think of a picture of something else.

* * *

Of course, that they might suppose they *were* looking at something else, and think about a tree, is a possibility.

* * *

No chapter on painting would be complete without an appreciation of the little French girl who became so famous for painting cows, and except for whom we might never have had such a pleasant variety of red ones, yellow ones, black-and-white ones, etc., now to be seen grazing in our pleasant meadows.

Those tests that showed a new three-wheeled automobile capable of going ninety miles an hour did not, however, solve the related problem as to how many wheels the motorist should go round the corner on.

Archibald Discovers America

III

NEW YORK was not a novelty to me. I had seen it a number of years ago—in more prosperous times—when the wave of get-rich-quick was mounting swiftly to its disastrous breaking. To be sure, changes had occurred since then. New skyscrapers were dotting the thick underbrush of buildings here and there—towering up like monstrous fungoid stalks—fascinating by the sheer audacity of the architectural intellect that conceived them. To Archibald, however, it was all new, and from the time he stood on the deck of the Washattan gazing at that amazing sky line, this modern Baghdad had not ceased to interest, amuse and puzzle him. Its contrast with his quiet Sussex country was almost too great to be real.

"Pinch me, old chap," he said one day as we stood gazing at a gigantic pile of offices mounted one on top of the other in diminishing area, not unlike the great Step Pyramid in the Libyan Desert. "Thanks," he said, wincing, "but I wouldn't have believed it otherwise."

* * *

I left him for a few moments to buy a newspaper and magazine at a street stall—came back to find him in friendly confab with a policeman.

"I say, constable," I heard him say, "can you tell us how to get to Central Park?" The "constable" shot a glance at him, took in his monocle and spats—and saluted.

"Sure, me Lud," he said, "ye take the nixt sthreet to yer left an' foller yer fa-ace." Archibald took my arm and chuckled as we turned away.

"Did you hear that constable?" he said. "He took me for a lord! What about it?"

"Archibald," I said, "in the first place, he is not a constable—he is a cop, and in the next place, don't limp."

"I'm not limping," replied Archibald, puzzled.

"You are. One of your legs is longer than it really ought to be. That cop was pulling it. Let's take a taxi."

The taxi was new, well sprung with soft seats, and as we sank upon them, I turned to my companion.

"Please reciprocate with that pinch, Archibald—ouch! that'll do, I'm awake." The driver of the taxi was a swarthy individual with a face far from gentle, but he had got down from his seat, smiled and opened the door for us! And when we reached Central Park, he repeated the politeness, thanked me for the modest tip I gave him, and said: "It's nice weather we're having, sir." And his voice was gentle and friendly. We wandered about the park for a while and finally sat down on a bench by the lake. Archibald disappeared into a morning paper. To my ears came the muffled roar of the traffic outside the park. The voice of New York was still singing its same old raucous tune. It had not changed. But the little incidents of the friendly taxi driver and the joking cop set me to thinking.

* * *

New York had changed in some way. The change was something more than towering additions to its sky line. It wasn't just its dilapidated sidewalks badly in need of repair—it wasn't the empty shops and shabby street cars—nor the bread lines and idle men—these were only the aftermath of financial storm—they would pass. No, something else had happened to New York. I had felt it even as our taxi from the docks stopped at the entrance to our hotel, and a pleasant-faced man in uniform hurried forward to open the door. What was it? As I pondered the question in the warm June sunshine, the answer slowly dawned. New York was learning to be courteous and kind! I remembered then the little touches of kindliness by the hotel staff, the readiness to be of service. I remembered the pleasant tones of the clerks in the stores, the friendliness of the policemen and their willingness to answer questions, even the crowds on the sidewalks didn't seem to jostle so much, and the alert little waitress in a certain restaurant took time to advise the two Innocents Abroad about the strange items on the menu.

Yes, New York had changed, and seemingly for the better. And the reason seemed not difficult to guess. We were all, nationally and internationally, in the same boat. That breaking wave had tried to swamp us all, and we had got to lend each other a friendly hand in bailing out the boat. And when the boat was bailed out, and we had got ashore, the kindly feeling would go on. We had learned a lesson—New York was finding itself—the real self—hidden so long—

* * *

"I say, old chap," broke in the voice of Archibald on my reverie, "this village doesn't seem to be a safe place to sojourn in. Look at the headlines in this paper."

I looked. They were lurid headlines evidently designed to make our "flesh creep."

"It's the scum, Archibald," I explained, "the scum rising to the surface. The decent people of New York will skim it off some day. There's plenty of pure water flowing underneath."

"It will take a long spoon and a steady hand, what?" rejoined Archibald, shaking his head dubiously.

"Archibald, we have been in New York for nearly a week. We have roamed it from end to end in sight-seeing coaches, and once we took the ferry to Hoboken. I ask you, have you ever seen a gangster, a real gangster as portrayed on the screens of Hollywood? You have not. And haven't we rather desired to see one so that we might shudder and brag about it to the chaps back home? And we haven't shuddered once."

"Take a squint at that chap on the next bench," whispered Archibald, "he's been watching us for some time. Do you think he is—" I squinted.

"Nonsense," I replied, "he is probably a country parson from Kannebust County, but—let's go back to the hotel—it's getting rather late."

* * *

We entered the hotel lobby and Archibald went over to the news stand, bought another newspaper, and sat down—presumably to read more headlines. After several minutes he got up and with newspaper in hand, came over to me.

"I say, old chap," he said, "look at these headlines."

"What, again? I thought I told you not to read headlines."

"No, but really, old chap, look at this: 'Englishman in Big Hotel Disappears—Kidnaping Feared.' Hadn't we better be moving on? New York isn't exactly a pleasure resort, what?"

"Archibald," I said, "you are reading too many headlines. Let us go to Boston before you forget all the splendid things you have seen in New York."

B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Another View of Shakespeare

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent letter to the Monitor, exception was taken to the suggestion contained in the editorial "Puns and Pundits" that Shakespeare was punning when he made Lady Macbeth say:

> I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal;
> For it must seem their guilt.

I should like to take exception to the exception! The correspondent's point about the archaic meaning of the word gild does not alter in the least the fact that Shakespeare punned and played upon words at every turn and often in more serious situations than the one cited. Whether such puns impelled the Elizabethans to admiration or laughter is another matter.

Reading the letter with its demurrer immediately recalled Act IV Scene III of "Hamlet," certainly a tense moment, where Hamlet jests with the King regarding Polonius, whom he has just killed; as well as the words of the dying Gaunt from Act II Scene I of "Richard II":

> King Richard: ". . . how is't with aged Gaunt?"
> Gaunt: "O! how that name befits my composition;
> Old Gaunt indeed, and gaunt in being old;
> Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
> And who abstains from meat that is not gaunt?
> For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
> Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all gaunt.
> The pleasures that some fathers feed upon
> Is my strict fast, I mean my children's looks;
> And therein fasting hast thou made me gaunt.
> Gaunt am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave."

And only today, while turning through "Romeo and Juliet," this further example of Shakespeare's jesting at moments of high tragedy came to my attention. It is Scene I of Act III, in which Mercutio is wounded. There is continuous punning built around the fact that Tybalt's name means Tomcat—and Mercutio, speaking of his mortal wound, says:

> No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve: ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man.

For myself, I prefer Shakespeare without the sacrosanct covering that time and somewhat overzealous reverence [illegible] around him. And in this matter of punning, I feel Shakespeare to have been of a piece with Francis Bacon, whose language, Ben Jonson said, was nobly censorious—"where he could spare or pass by a jest"!

J. B. DISHER.

Boston, Mass.

Toll on Money Decried

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder how much longer this country will labor under the evils of the economic system which we now have in force? In normal times our yearly business amounts to about $100,000,000,000, which amount of business we try to do with approximately $5,000,000,000 in gold, currency and silver. This means that the greater portion of our business must be done with credit for which we have to pay a toll or interest. In other words, we have to buy money over and over again, each time paying a price for it, before our normal amount of business can be carried on.

How do we expect to have lasting prosperity when we and the Government have to go to the few who control the money supply of the world and buy money with which to carry on our business, every time having to pay a toll for the use of it in the form of interest? We now have the Government lending money to industry, but the Government has to borrow or buy this money and pay interest on it. How about the day of reckoning when these loans must be paid back? Will it not be the same old round of depression again? Let us have a change in the money system.

K. G. L.

Allen Park, Mich.

Beer Doesn't Balance Budget

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In one of our little desert towns, a motorist was recently arrested for drunken driving. The arresting officers took the case to be an ordinary affair until they noticed mute evidences of a collision—the broken headlamp on the driver's car and a scrap of corduroy trousers clinging to one fender. Just then came a report of the finding of a body some distance back along the route over which this driver had come, and on it was a pair of corduroy trousers from which a piece had been torn. Pieces of broken glass picked up at the spot matched that of the broken headlight lens. The local newspaper reported all these details, but overlooked an insignificant item—nothing was said about the possible amount of revenue the Government had collected from the liquor just sold to this driver.

Now, consider some of the economic aspects. It costs the State of California from $265 to $330 a year to care for an inmate in our prisons. If this motorist is convicted on a charge of manslaughter, one might speculate upon what this case will cost our taxpayers. Consider the dead man and his dependents; consider, also, the loss of several years spent in prison instead of productive labor. Consider this total cost, which will run into a few thousand dollars, and then consider the few cents in revenue contributed by the liquor dealers for this particular spree in their efforts to make beer balance the budget.

Los Angeles. HOLLIS J. BACKUS.

The World's Greatest Play

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of September 13, you court criticism of Mr. Harold Hobson's venture in selecting the world's greatest play, criticism which I feel sure will be no less welcome to a member of so great and tolerant an "alma mater" as Oxford than to the great circle of Monitor students and readers who differ from him.

The whole article, Mr. Editor, is most provocative, and would form an excellent opening speech at an Oxford or Cambridge Union debate. While reading it, I could almost picture the essayist standing by the secretary's table, nursing the opposition and provoking the attack. In his delightfully vague and naïve way, he admits, at the outset, his own incertitude and inability to make up his own mind on the point.

Mr. Hobson has to wander miles in his tentative search among his impressions of the truly and literary great. At last, in sheer desperation, as it were, he says in the concluding paragraph of his article, "I shall be driven to choose Macbeth." Now, if Mr. Hobson would only have given us his definitions of greatness as applied to plays, instead of playing the subjective philosopher and artist among his impressions, he might have come to the point much sooner, enlightening as well as challenging his readers' criticism from the outset.

No one can deny the marvelously dramatic and theatrical effect of the passages he quotes. For wealth of incident and simple directness in composition, for brute, concrete realism of the grossest and most sordid emotional character, Macbeth is inimitable, but this is not greatness.

For dominating and impelling urge and argument born in the lowest and darkest recesses of the human intelligence, Macbeth is without equal, but it does not thrill us, it revolts and disgusts us. For a truly great play should shun the exploitation of those grosser elements of animality and superstition with which Macbeth abounds. Hamlet has all the qualities of a great play, without the excessively sordid and sanguinary exhibitions which render Macbeth gruesome and gross.

St. Neots, Hunts, Eng. "M. A. CANTAB."

The Casual Chinese

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Monitor readers in South China greatly relish "The Casual Day," and send greetings.

Maybe you know how casual our Chinese friends can be . . . they have a habit of ending their sentences with the phrase "doe um deng," that is to say—"also not fixed."

Will write again soon, "doe um deng."

Hong Kong, China. WILLIAM H. ADLER.